THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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800 RUSSIANS AND 700 JAPS KILLED; JAPANESE HAVE CAPTURED ANTUNG

SUMMARY OF NEWS

SUNDAY IN EAST AT A GLANCE

FIGHTING is in progress in Manchuria between the Russians and Japanese. Fifteen hundred men have been killed. The Russians admit that they have been forced to fall back, being unable to resist the Japanese. The fighting occurred in 10 miles of Antung. The reports indicate that the Japanese have probably cut the Russian line of communication and have succeeded in isolating Port Arthur.

FORECAST.

Forecast for Georgia—Fair Monday, except showers in west portion; Tuesday showers, cooler in the interior, light variable winds.

TODAY AND TONIGHT.

The Bijou—"The Idol's Eye." Tonight 8:15.

Bicycle Stadium—Monroe-Butler race tonight 8:30.

LOCAL.

St. Philip cathedral on Washington street is consecrated with solemn services. The occasion being the fifty-seventh anniversary of its organization.

Discriminations against Atlanta in the matter of freight rates will be the chief topic before the chamber of commerce at its session tomorrow night.

Full attendance of the state democratic executive committee is assured at the meeting Wednesday when the Morris-Gober contest will be taken up.

Executive committee of the Greater Georgia Association, of which J. K. Orr is president, meets in Atlanta next Thursday.

City council meets this afternoon to consider the proposition to convert Piedmont park into a city park.

Annual meeting of the county school commissioners of Georgia opens tomorrow at Dublin, Ga.

GEORGIA.

Athens chamber of commerce has taken up the question of freight rates with the Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern railroad.

Miss Rosie Middleton, of Columbus, $10,500 damages which was voluntarily granted by the Pennsylvania railroad.

The Knights of Columbus will hold their state convention in Augusta this year, beginning Tuesday.

County school commissioners at their Dublin meeting to be asked to work for local taxation.

Women of Hinesville meet and place headstones over the graves of confederate dead.

Emory's annual debaters are chosen, among them being an Atlanta man.

SOUTHERN.

Commander Black, of the Grand Army of the Republic, says his reception in the south is "all human courtesy can extend."

A. E. Lacy, a journeyman printer, alleges that he was badly whipped by white men at Wagener, S. C.

Texas health officer requires that Mexicans show certificates of health before coming from fever districts.

By the breaking of the deck of a crowded ferry boat at St. Louis many people were injured.

The gates of the world's fair were closed on the first Sunday of its existence.

Alabama negro tied to a tree and riddled with bullets for the usual crime.

Negro at Selma is killed for acting insultingly toward white women.

Episcopal council of Alabama will meet at Tuscaloosa this week.

DOMESTIC.

Second annual convention of the United States Christian party is in session at St. Louis.

FOREIGN.

According to official advices there has been serious fighting in the Sassun district of Asia Minor, between the troops and Armenian insurgents numbering 2,000. The troops lost 20 killed and 23 wounded.

At Manchester, a more cheerful tone prevailed in the cloth market during the past week, business was a little more active, although it was unevenly distributed.

May day was celebrated in a number of European cities by labor parades. In Madrid quite a demonstration was made.

A new war between Turkey and Greece is believed to be imminent, caused by the trouble at Smyrna.

A gigantic deal in mining property has been consummated in mining property $10,000,000 being involved.

Chinese Will Fight Expulsion.

Augusta, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—Just what is to be done with the Chinamen who were tried before United States Commissioner Clavin yesterday and found guilty is a question yet to be decided. The men were all found guilty of violating the Chinese exclusion act and ordered deported.

Fooang King and Kol Lee, through their attorney, have given notice of appeal and the cases promise to be most interesting. The Chinese claim that they came to this country from Cuba and that the United States has no right to send them back to China.

SHINING THRO' FISH JAR SUN SET WOMAN AFIRE

Elkhart, Ind., May 1.—The rays of the sun, focussed through a gold fish jar, set fire to the clothing of Mrs. Julia Filbert, who was sleeping in a chair near an open window today, and the flames were extinguished only after she had been severely burned.

FIRE TOO FIERCE FOR RUSS TROOPS

General Staff Explains Victory of Japanese.

Terrific Fire Opened on Turenchen by Forty-seven Guns of Japanese Battery—Heavy Losses Forced Russians To Abandon Works.

St. Petersburg, May 1.—The general staff account of the operations on the Yalu river today is as follows:

"At 4 o'clock this morning Japanese batteries with 47 guns opened a terrific fire on our position at Turenchen and on our troops posted near Potietinsky.

"The overwhelming superiority of the Japanese in artillery and the heavy losses their fire inflicted on our troops occupying these positions made it clear to General Sassulitch that it was impossible to hold Turenchen. Consequently the troops were ordered to retire from Turenchen while still holding the Potietinsky road.

"When General Sassulitch dispatched his telegram, the Russian troops were retiring in good order from Turenchen and Schakhedzy to their second position, and the battle was continuing at Potietinsky

JAPS WILL LAND TROOPS TC WEST OF YALU RIVER

Che Foo, May 1.—It is expected here that the Japanese will land on the Liao Tung peninsula, near Taku Shan, if they have not already done so.

It is learned from Chinese who have arrived from Taku-Shan that on April 22 four Japanese warships, twelve torpedo boat destroyers and also some torpedo boats approached Taku-Shan. Seventeen officers and a party of men landed.

They were discovered by the Russian coast guards, who fired upon them. The Japanese then returned to their ships, which were still off Taku-Shan when the Chinese left there April 25.

There are some grounds for the belief that a number of transports joined the Japanese fleet at a rendezvous on the west side of the bay of Korea.

RUSS OFFICERS AND GUNS TAKEN BY MIKADO'S MEN

Tokio, May 2.—7 a. m.—A supplementary report from General Kuroki covering Sunday's fighting says:

"The Russians made two stands. The enemy's strenght included all of the Third division, two regiments of the Sixth division, one cavalry brigade, about forty quick firing guns and eight machine guns.

"We have taken twenty-eight quick firing guns, many rifles, ammunition, more than twenty officers and many noncommissioned officers and men as prisoners.

"I am informed that Major Kashtalinsy, commander of the east Siberian rifle brigade, and Lieutenant General Zassalitch, commander of the Second Siberian army corps, were wounded.

"Our casualties number about 700 and the Russian loss is more than 800 men."

CHIU TIEN CHENG TAKEN BY ADVANCING JAPANESE

Tokio, May 1, 3 p. m.—The Japanese today captured Chiu Tien Cheng, 10 miles north of Antung, which is regarded as the key to the Russian position on the right bank of the Yalu.

It is expected that the Russians will retreat to Feng Huan Chang, which is on the road to Liao Yang.

RUSSIANS' FLEET FLANK TURNED BY JAPANESE

Tokio, May 1, 2 p. m.—Advices received here state that the twelfth division of the Japanese army forced a crossing of the Yalu river above Wiju just before dawn Saturday morning.

The second pontoon bridge across the river near Wiju was completed at 7 o'clock Saturday night and the imperial guards of the second division crossed during the night. The Russians' left flank has been turned and a general attack began at dawn today (Sunday).

Nearly all the regular batteries on the south bank of the river and a flotilla of gunboats is cooperating with the army.

The Japanese have the advantage of position and numbers and are confident

MOVE ON VLADIVOSTOK FAILED BY HEAVY FOG

Tokio, May 1.—9 p. m.—The latest Japanese naval movements against Vladivostok failed of success because of the dense fog which prevailed in the vicinity of that port.



A JAPANESE COLUMN ON THE MARCH NEAR THE YALU RIVER.

ON JAP ADVANCE KUROKI REPORTS

Tells of Skirmishes in Crossing Yalu.

Washington, May 1.—The following telegram, dated May 1, has been received at the Japanese legation from Tokio:

General Kuroki, commanding the first army, reports that on the 26th of April preparations were made for laying bridges across the Yalu. On the same day detachments of the imperial guard and of the second division attacked and dispersed the enemy on islands in the river and occupied the banks. In these engagements sixteen of the imperial guards were seriously and nine slightly wounded, while there were no casualties in the second division.

The enemy retreated, carrying many dead and wounded toward Chiu-Lien-Chang. A Russian cavalryman, taken prisoner, said that the Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh infantry regiments of the eastern Siberian sharpshooters, formed the van of the Russian force.

Lieutenant Senyoloff, commanding the mountain scouts of the Twenty-second regiment, was found dead and was buried at Wiju. Ninety-five dead horses were found.

From noon of the 26th until the 27th the enemy fired intermittently upon Wiju, but no reply was made. On the 26th two gunboats, two torpedo boats and two steamers detached from the squadron of Admiral Hosoya, ascended the Yalu and exchanged shots with the enemy on Antzushan and silenced them. The detachment suffered no damage.

On April 28 two infantry companies of the imperial guard reconnoitered Hushan and a part of the company was detached to Sitzu-Yuen, from which place the enemy fled, leaving five dead. The enemy fired at long range from the neighborhood of Chiu-Tien-Chang upon Wiju without much effect upon our works.

BRIDGE THROWN OVER RIVER BY TWELFTH DIVISION

On April 29 the Twelth division commenced bridging the river at Suki-Chin and completed the work early on the morning of the 30th and the army crossed. From 10:40 a. m. to 1:30 p. m. there was severe fighting on all sides, but the enemy was soon silenced. Our loss was four officers slightly injured and of noncommissioned officers and men two killed and twenty-two wounded.

At 8 p. m. of the same day the bridge over the main stream was completed and the army, crossing, advanced upon Hushan. On the same day the detachment from Admiral Hosoya's squadron below Antung-Sien met and fought, as close range, 400 of the enemy's infantry and cavalry. The enemy's artillery also directed a heavy fire against the detachment, but retreated after about an hour's firing. There were no casualties on our side.



GENERAL KUROKI,
Commanding the Japanese Army Now Fighting in Manchuria.



LIEUT. GEN. NISHI,
Commanding the Second Division Japanese First Army. Now Bearing the Brunt of the Advance.



COUNT INOUYE,
Lieutenant General Commanding the Twelfth Division of Japan's First Army. His Men Bridged the Yalu.

FIGHTING WAS OF THE HOTTEST AS JAPANESE CROSSED THE YALU

Russians Resisted at Every Point but Were Unable To Stay the Enemy.

ARTILLERY WAS USED EFFECTIVELY BY JAPS

General Kuropatkin Reports to the Russian General Staff on the Operations Now Taking Place Along the Yalu.

St. Petersburg, May 1.—The general staff has issued the following account of the affairs on the Yalu river April 20 and 30:

'From General Kuropatkin's telegrams it appears that the Japanese, having crossed to the right bank of the Yalu near the village of Sindiagu, occupied the villages of Khussan and Litzaven, General Sassulitch, with a view to reoccupying Litzaven and the heights near Khussan, ordered on April 29 a thorough reconnoissance of the positions which the Japanese occupied and then sent a detachment commanded by Staff Lieutenant Colonel Lind to attack the enemy.

"The positions near Litzaven and Khussan were defended by a Japanese force consisting of two battalions of the fourth regiment of the guard with mountain guns and a small force of cavalrymen of the guard. With the assistance of our artillery from Potietinsky our troops dislodged the Japanese from their position, losing two sharpshooters killed and thirteen wounded. The Japanese left on the position they vacated ten dead and twenty-six wounded. They also carried away a number of their wounded, and others scrambled down the cliffs to the Yalu. The enemy succeeded in removing their mountain guns.

JAP PONTOON BRIDGE DISMANTLED BY SHELLS

"After occupying the heights near Sindiagu where our troops came under a heavy fire from a Japanese battery posted north of Wiju, two of our guns shelled a pontoon bridge and compelled the Japanese to dismantle it.

"The Japanese troops at Litzaven and Khussan retreated partly to the Yalu and partly northward.

"Up to the present ten carbines and cartridges and maps have been found on the Japanese positions.

"Conspicuous gallantry was displayed by the light infantry of the Tenth and Twelfth regiments under Lieutenant Yantchies.

"At 10 o'clock on the morning of April 29, a Japanese force of fifteen hundred, with twelve guns, began to cross the river at Ambikhe and Schogapoudzy. Near Ambikhe there was a small Russian detachment, under Lieutenant Colonel Gouszev, which was compelled to retire under the sustained fire of two Japanese batteries of six guns each. Four men were wounded and Lieutenant Colonel Gouszev was bruised on the head and left arm. Our mountain guns were unable to return the enemy's fire on account of the excessive range and reinforcements were sent to the detachment with orders to drive the Japanese beyond the Yalu.

JAP SHIPS ON YALU SHELLED RUSSIAN POSTS

General Mistchenko reports that Japanese warships at the mouth of the Yalu on April 29 opened fire on our troops, the cannonade lasting for twenty minutes. No damage was done.

"All is quiet in Yinkow. April 30 from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon the Japanese shelled our position at Turenchen from their batteries on the left bank, where they had posted twenty-four field guns and twelve 120 millimeter siege guns, which were cleverly mounted in masked earthworks. They fired a minimum of 2,000 projectiles. Our troops stuck stubbornly to the pontoon at Turenchen.

"On the morning of April 30 the Japanese recrossed the Yalu at Sindiagu, attacking our troops posted on the heights near the village of Khussan and turning our left flank. Owing to the great superiority of the Japanese forces we retreated to a position near the village of Potietinsky.

Our losses at the Turenchen pontoon were Lieutenant Pakhaloff killed and Lieutenant Colonel Mahler, commanding a battery of the Sixth artillery brigade, seriously wounded in the head; Colonel Mester, Captain Vorobieff, Captain Sapojnikoff, Lieutenant Philadelpoff and Captain Atroshenko wounded. Lieutenant Rutropoff, of the Twenty-second regiment, was seriously wounded in the head on the pontoon near Khussan.

"Our losses in men have not yet been definitely ascertained, but up to the present it is only known that three were killed and nineteen wounded."

GENERAL TREPOFF NAMED TO COMMAND SURGEONS

St. Petersburg, May 1.—General Trepoff has been appointed to command the medical department of the Manchurian army.

He will have general direction of the operations of the Red Cross societies at the seat of war.

After Five Days of Fierce Fighting Between Outposts Armies Meet and General Battle Rages.

CHIU TIEN CHENG TAKEN GIVING JAPANESE BASE TEN MILES FROM ANTUNG

Russian Left Flank Turned by Japs Whose Heavy Fire Made Russian Position at Turenchen Untenable—Japs, Superior in Men and Guns, Inflicted Heavy Losses.

TOKIO, May 2—11 a. m.—The Russians were forced to abandon Antung yesterday. They burned the town and retreated to Feng Huan Cheng.

The Japanese now control the estuary of the Yalu.

TOKIO, May 2—7 a. m.—The Japanese losses on the Yalu Sunday were about seven hundred killed and wounded.

The Russians lost over eight hundred men.

The Japanese captured twenty-eight quick-firing guns, twenty officers and many men.

The Russians made two stands.

TOKIO, May 1—11 a. m.—Advices from the front say that Japanese forces began an attack on the Russians on the Yalu river last Tuesday. The battle was continued Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

A decisive struggle is anticipated today (Sunday.)

On Thursday the Japanese effected a crossing of the Yalu and secured a lodgment on the right bank of the Yalu river.

The fighting on Saturday was at long range and there was a duel with heavy guns across the river. Fighting was resumed at daylight today (Sunday).

The Russian force is estimated at 30,000 men.

The Japanese loss reported to hve been small thus far.

Tokio, May 1.—7 p. m.—After five days of fighting, largely with artillery, the first Japanese army, under General Kuroki has forced a crossing of the Yalu river, and today, with a gallant infantry charge covering a frontage of 4 miles, it drove the Russians from Chiu Tien Cheng and the heights on the right bank of the Iho or Alda river, which enters the Yalu from the north almost opposite Wiji.

The Japanese turned the left flank of the Russian position, and in the battle of today they swept away the new front interposed by the Russians to check their onward movement.

The present position of the Japanese is a dominating one, and they may force the abandonment of the defenses erected by the Russians at Antung and other points lower down the river.

General Kuroki began the movement on Tuesday by ordering a detachment of the imperial guards division to seize the island of Kurito, which is in the Yalu above Wiju and a detachment of the second division to seize the island of Kinteito, which is situated below Wiju.

The detachment of the imperial guards met with some resistance, but it succeeded in clearing the enemy out and occupied Kurite island. The Russians abandoned the island of Kinteito when attacked by the detachment of the second division.

The actual losses sustained by the de-

Continued on Third Page.

See Thursday's Constitution for Atlanta Merchants' Midweek Announcements

TEACHERS WANT LOCAL SUPPORT

County School Commissioners May Pass Resolution.

Said That This Body, Which Meets in Dublin, May Be Asked To Indorse a Resolution That Teachers Work To Secure Local Taxation.

Dublin, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—Tuesday the county school commissioners of Georgia and many of the members of the boards of education of the various counties will met in annual convention in Dublin. The session will last until Thursday and while the literary and business programme will not be neglected, the visitors will be given a pleasant time. The programme of entertainment consists of a boat ride on the Oconee Wednesday afternoon and a reception and banquet at the new Dublin hotel Tuesday night. Arrangements have been made for 200 guests at the banquet.

The meeting of the commissioners this year is an important one, for the reason that next fall the people will ratify the local taxation amendment to the constitution, which provides for the direct levy of a school tax in every district wherever the people by majority vote desire it, and the commissioners will doubtless make the discussion of this matter a special feature of the convention. County School Commissioner James T. Smith, of Laurens, will introduce the following resolution on the subject:

"Whereas, at the general election in October, 1904, the question of the ratification of the local taxation amendment for school purposes is to be submitted to a vote of the people of the state; and

"Whereas, in our opinion theratification of said amendment would be of incalculable advantage to the cause of education in our state; therefore be it

"Resolved, That every county school commissioner in Georgia and every board of education in the state be requested to use every legitimate and just means in their power to inform the masses in their respective counties in reference to the ratification of said amendment, and to urge the people to go to the polls and vote for the ratification of the same."

WILL MEET FOR OLD SLAVES.

Meeting in Interest of Their Home Will Be Conducted Next Sunday Afternoon.

A meeting in the interest of "The Old Slaves Farm" will be held next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the People's tabernacle on Yonge street. A number of prominent white men, including Governor Terrell and Mayor Howell, will be invited to attend the meeting and make speeches.

"The Old Slaves Farm" is a home that is located in DeKalb county, near East Lake. It is maintained for the benefit of the aged members of the colored race, and, as its name indicates, as far as possible, is made self-supporting by farming.

The well known negroes of Atlanta are very much interested in the home, and a committee is now soliciting subscriptions from the white people.

The meeting next Sunday afternoon is for both races, and no admission fee will be charged.

MISS MARY WILSON VERY ILL.

Popular Macon Young Lady Is Desperately Sick.

Macon, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—Miss Mary Wilson, one of Macon's most interesting and popular young ladies, is desperately ill at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar S. Wilson, in Vineville.

Miss Wilson is extensively known and has friends in every section of the state, who are deeply interested in her condition, as has been shown by the number of inquiries coming from various places. Just out of her girlhood she was growing more and more popular every day and now that she is quite ill her host of friends are showing their anxiety. Miss Wilson is receiving every care and attention that can be given one on a sick bed. Her recovery is the earnest hope and desire of all who know her.

Bob Taylor at the Grand, May 6th.

WILHELM HOPES FOR PEACE.

But Kaiser Believes in Being Prepared for War.

Mainz, Hesse, May 1.—Emperor William, in opening the railway bridge across the Rhine today congratulated the minister of public works upon the completion of this German engineering triumph, which had been recognized as a strategical necessity. His majesty added:

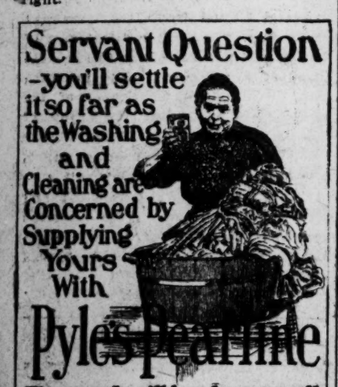
"I hope from the bottom of my heart that peace, which is necessary for the continued development of industry and trade, may be preserved. I am convinced, however, that if the bridge should ever be used for more serious transport work it would be found fully trustworthy."

Hard on Them.

(From The Philadelphia Press.)

"If these verses should be accepted," said Woodby Rifer, "I think I'll have them published anonymously.'

"Don't do it," said Crittick, "it isn't right."



SHORT ITEMS OF INTEREST

DR. L. G. BROUGHTON PREACHED last night to a large congregation on "Some Ills" and dealt in an open manner with agencies of evil in Atlanta, in Georgia and the nation. With a passing reference to "subsidized newspapers" his main attack was against the railroads and the whisky interests. His address contained some timely references to the danger to Atlanta in freight rate discriminations. On account of an indisposition Dr. Broughton read his sermon.

AS THE RESULT OF A REVIVAL that has been in progress at Wheat Street Baptist church, colored, at Auburn avenue and Fort street, 91 persons were baptized early yesterday morning by Rev. P. J. Bryan, who is the pastor of the church. The baptising started at 6 o'clock and lasted for two hours. The congregation at the church yesterday was too large for the edifice, many being compelled to stand. This is probably the largest number of persons ever baptized in Atlanta at any one time before.

ALL VETERANS NOW LIVING IN this county who enlisted in any other county than Fulton will please call at their earliest opportunity on Colonel A. J. McBride, in the Brown building, for the purpose of enrolling. It is necessary that all veterans should enroll as soon as possible and help complete the work undertaken by the roster commission.

A. P. MITCHELL, AGED 70, DIED yesterday morning at 4 o'clock at his home, 22 Stonewall street. Mr. Mitchell was the watchman at the court house. At one time he was sheriff of Rockdale county. He leaves a wife and two daughters. The body will be taken to Conyers, Ga., Tuesday morning.

D. M. HOLSENBACK DIED AT ST. Joseph infirmary Saturday from concussion of the brain, resulting from a fall received Thursday night. He was 52 years old and had lived in this city for the past eight years. Before coming to Atlanta he lived in Columbia county, where he had farming interests and was prominent in the political and educational affairs of that county. He is survived by his wife and several children, Miss Marion Holsenback, Miss Grace Holsenback, Miss Margaret Holsenback, Marshall Holsenback and Gartrell Holsenback. The body was taken to Appling, Ga., yesterday morning for interment.

THE MARRIAGE OF MISS MARIE Martells to Mr. Guy Adair took place Saturday evening at the residence of Dr. A. R. Holderby in the presence of a few friends and relatives of the contracting parties. The bride and groom have a large circle of friends who will be glad to learn of the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Adair will be at home to their friends at the residence of the mother of the bride, 51 Garnett street.

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN made by which the county school superintendents who desire to go to the convention of the county school superintendents at Dublin can make quick connection and reach there at the opening of the meeting. Everyone who desire to attend this convention can leave Atlanta on the Southern at 12:05 o'clock Tuesday and reach Dublin in time for the opening session.

THE UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURance Company, of Portland, Me., has filed all the necessary papers with Comptroller General William A. Wright, who is also insurance commissioner, and will begin doing business in Georgia just as soon as its license is issued. Mutual companies do not have to make a deposit with the state treasurer, but they must file a certificate of their deposit in the state in which they have headquarters. This company has filed a certificate showing that it has on deposit in the state treasury in Maine $100,000 in state and United States bonds.

WORD HAS BEEN RECEIVED BY Comptroller General W. A. Wright of the death of Tax Collector M. W. Bates, of Decatur county, and the ordinary asked for information as to what course he should pursue. It being less than six months before the general election, the ordinary will name a tax collector to fill the unexpired term and a new collector will be chosen at the election in October.

FIRE AT 4:45 O'CLOCK YESTERDAY morning partially destroyed the stores of H. T. Huff, 329 Peters street, and of W. H. Bowen, adjoining. The department made a quick run to the scene and several streams were soon being thrown on the flames. The damage will amount to about $2,000.

WILL JACKSON, A NEGRO, IS BEing held at police barracks as a suspect, he having been found in the yards of the Southern railway at an early hour yesterday morning acting in a suspicious manner. The arrest was made by Patrolman Hardaway. For several weeks past there has been much activity among car breakers and numerous articles have been stolen from cars in the different yards around Atlanta. The police are of the opinion that Jackson is a member of one of the gangs and he is being held for investigation.

THINKING THERE WAS A FIRE ON the third floor of the Grand building someone turned in an alarm of fire from Box 13 at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, calling out the entire department. After a thorough search of the building, and failing to locate a fire, the apparatus was returned to the different stations.

CORA McBEE, A 10-YEAR-OLD white girl, was taken by the police from 59 West Hunter street yesterday afternoon and sent to the Home for the Friendless. The girl's mother died at Marietta a short time ago and she then came to Atlanta to reside with her sister. As the surroundings were not what they should be, Captain Moon sent Call Officer Mayo for the girl and she was sent to the Home for the Friendless.

OWING TO THE FACT THAT FIRE was discovered Saturday in the basement of the building at Ivy street and Edgewood avenue, occupied by the Standard Telephone company, Chief Joyner ordered the company to remove all trash and rubbish from the basement and entrance thereto. The company was given until this morning to clear the place. Call Officer Jones investigated yesterday and found that the place had been thoroughly cleaned. Owing to the fact that a number of young ladies are employed in the building and that a panic might be caused by a fire, Chief Joyner thought it best to try and prevent a blaze.

CLIFF GREEN, YOUNGEST SON OF John M. Green, left Saturday for St. Louis and the pacific coast for a year's stay. His address for the present will be Los Angeles, Cal.

GIGANTIC DEAL IN GOLD MINES

Ten Million Dollars Paid for Properties in Mexico.

Monterey, Mex., May 1.—One of the largest mining deals that has ever been consummated in the republic was the taking over of the Velardena Mining and Smelting Company's properties by the Guggenheim Exploration Company.

The deal was closed on a valuation basis of $10,000,000 gold, the Guggenheim Exploration Company acquiring a 60 per cent interest in all the company's holdings, paying $5,000,000 in cash and guaranteeing to expend $1,000,000 more in improvements and developments.

The other 40 per cent is held by the Velardena company, in which F. W. Nash, president of the American Smelting and Refining Company; Matthew Dahlgren, Charles Wilhelme, the estate of James M. Matthews, etc., are stockholders.

The mining claims comprise about 2,500 pertenencias and cover a total area of over 6,000 acres. The most prominent of the group of mines are the Terneres and Santa Maria, yielding ores of silver, lead and gold, and the Copper Queen, a silver and copper producer. The railroad which connects Velardena with Pedriecena station on the line of the Mexican International railroad has been extended to the latter mine, a distance of about 24 kilometres.

The Velardena company has been operating these mines since 1889 very successfully.

ORIGIN OF MONETARY NAMES

As Explained by an Employee of the Treasury Department.

(From The Louisville Herald.)

"There has been a scarcity of small change of late," said a man for forty years with the United States treasury department. "All sorts of reasons are assigned to explain this condition, but, whatever the cause, it is vexatious. However, it is not so bad now in the way of exchanges as it was in the olden times.

"The early Italians used cattle instead of coin. A person would sometimes send for change for a thousand pound bullock, when he would receive a twenty-five-pound sheep, or, perhaps, if he wanted very small change, there would be a few lambs sent back. The inconvenience of keeping a flock of sheep at one's banker's led to the introduction of bullion.

"People often wonder where certain monetary names come from. I'll tell you a few of them.

"Formerly every gold watch weighed so many 'carats,' from which it became usual to call a silver watch a turnip.

"'Troy weight' is derived from the extremely heavy responsibility which the Trojans were under to their creditors.

"The Romans were in the habit of tossing up their coins in the presence of their legions, and if a piece of money went higher than the top of the ensign's flag it was pronounced to be 'above the standard.'"

The Season's Drawbacks.

(From The Baltimore American.)

First Little Girl—My, but I'm glad spring's coming, aren't you?

Second Little Girl—Nah! I sh'd say I aren't.

F. L. G.—Why not?

S. L. G.—'Cause I has to wash for low neck an' short sleeves.

SAVAGE KURDS SACK VILLAGES

Serious Fighting Again Reported from Troubled Asia Minor.

Constantinople, April 30.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—According to official advices there has been serious fighting in the Sassun district of Asia Minor between the troops and Armenian insurgents numbering 2,000. The troops lost twenty killed and twenty-three wounded. Twelve villages in the Talori district have been destroyed, but whether by insurgents or Kurds is not known.

There are 10,000 troops in the disturbed area. Private advices say that Kurds attacked two villages north of Sassun.

Queer Things in Nature.

Whatever opens new doors or windows for us into the world above us, whatever widens the field of our interests and sympathies, has some sort of value, says John Burroughs in Country Life in America. But much of the so-called nature-study opens no new doors or windows; it affords no mental satisfaction or illumination or asthetic pleasure; it is mainly pottering with dry, unimportant facts and details. Do you know the edelweiss flowers or our own matchless arbutus after you have merely analyzed and classified them? No more than you know a man after having weighed and measured him. The function of things is always interesting. What do they do? How do they pay their way in the rigid economy of nature? How do they survive? How does the bulb of the common lawn lily get deeper and deeper into the ground each year? Why does the ginger root hide its blossoms when nearly all other plants flaunt theirs? Why do the roots of trees flow through the ground like runnels of molten metal," often separating and uniting again, while the branches are thrust out in right lines or curves? Why is our common yellow birch more often than any other tree planted upon a rock? Why do oaks or chestnuts so often spring up where a pine or hemlock forest has been cleared away? Why does lightning so commonly strike a hemlock tree or a pine or an oak and rarely of never a beech? Why does the bolt sometimes scatter the tree about and at others only plough a channel down its trunk? Why does the bumblebee complain so loudly when working upon certain flowers? Why does the honey bee lose the sting when it stings a person, while the wasp, the hornet and the bumblebee do not? How does the chimney swallow get the twigs it builds its nest with? From what does the hornet make its paper?

I have never been greatly interested in spiders, but I have always wanted to know how a certain spider managed to stretch her cable across the road in the woods about my height from the ground.

As They Say It in Texas.

(From The Philadelphia Press.)

"Have you ever been in Texas?"

The man who thus inquired had very evidently been there. He proceeded:

"You know they speak what is almost a language of their own down there. Here's an example:

"A little girl went into a rural grocery store.

"'Ain't you got no eggs?' she asked.

"'I ain't said I ain't!' replied the storekeeper.

"'Well,' responded the girl, 'I ain't ast you is you ain't, I ast you ain't you is. Is you?'"

WORLD'S FAIR GATES CLOSED

First Sunday of Show Proves a Closed Incident.

St. Louis, May 1.—The first Sunday of the world's fair found the gates tightly closed to the hundreds of people who thronged Forest park today. Although the general public was barred, there were a few persons who were permitted to enter the exposition grounds today. They were Secretary of War Taft, Governor Herrick, of Ohio, exposition officials and the members of the congressional delegation who attended the opening yesterday, and the members of the Pennsylvania commission who tomorrow will dedicate the Keystone state building.

MAY HOLIDAY ON CONTINENT

Labor Parades in Many Cities of Europe Yesterday.

Madrid, May 1.—Ten thousand socialists celebrated May day with a demonstration at which violent speeches were delivered.

Afterwards a crowd numbering 20,000 marched with banners to the residence of Premier Maura and to the town hall, where they demanded an eight-hour day and protection for workmen.

No Work at Barcelona.

Barcelona, May 1.—May day was signalized here by a general stoppage of work, most of the business places being closed. The workmen held many meetings for the purpose of discussing labor questions, at several of which disturbances were caused by anarchists.

May Day in Vienna.

Vienna, May 1.—May day was celebrated by an unusual concourse of workmen in the prater (a park and forest on the east side of the city). It is estimated that 20,000 men marched in the procession, this great number being brought out owing to the fact that May day fell on a Sunday.

The utmost quiet and good order prevailed.

With Lewis and Clark on the Missouri.

(A. C. Laut, in March Outing.)

At 5 in the afternoon of April 7, six canoes and two pirogues were pushed out on the Missouri. Sails were hoisted—a cheer from the Canadian traders and Indians standing on the shore—and the boats glided up the Missouri with flags flying from the foremost prow. Hitherto, Lewis and Clark had passed over traveled ground. Now they had set sail for the unknown.

For miles the boats had to be tracked upstream by the tow line. The shore was so steep that it offered no footnold. Men and stones slithered heterogeneously down the sliding gravel into the water. Moccasins were out faster than they could be sewed; and the men's feet were cut by prickly pear and rock as if by knives. On Sunday, May 26, when Captain Lewis was marching to lighten the canoes, he had just marched to the summit of a high, broken cliff, when there burst on his glad eyes a first glimpse of the far white "Shining Mountains," of which the Indians told, the Rockies, snowy and dazzling in the morning sun. One can guess how the weather-bronzed ragged men paused to gaze on the glimmering summits. Only one other explorer had ever been so far west in this region—young La Verendrve, fifty years before; but the Frenchman had been compelled to turn back without crossing the mountains, and the two Americans were to assail and conquer what had proved an impassable barrier.

The Missouri had become too deep for poles, too swift for paddles; and the banks were so precipitous that the men were often poised at dizzy height above the river, dragging the tow line round the edge of rock and crumbly cliff. Captain Lewis was leading the way one day, crawling along the face of a rock wall, when he slipped. Only a quick thrust of his spontoon into the cliff saved him from falling almost 100 feet.

He had just struck it with terrific force into the rock where it gave him firm handhold, when he heard a voice cry:

"Good God, captain; what shall I do?"

Windsor, a frontiersman, had slipped to the very verge of the rock, where he lay face down with right arm and leg completely over the precipice, his left hand vainly grabbing empty air for grip of anything that would hold him back. Captain Lewis was horrified, but kept his presence of mind, for the man's life hung by a thread. A move, a turn, the slightest start of alarm to disturb Windsor's balance—and he was lost. Steadying his voice, Captain Lewis shouted back:

"You're in little danger. Stick your knife in the cliff to hoist yourself up."

With the leverage of the knife Windsor succeeded in lifting himself back to the narrow ledge. Then taking off his moccasins, he crawled along the cliff to broader foothold.

Hear Bob Taylor's new lecture, "Castles in the Air," at the Grand, May 6th.

Korea the Pathway of Nations.

(From The Century.)

Nothing encourages the study of geography like war. It was in 1871 that Americans began to look up Korea on the map, for at that time we were at war with her; but there was only one battle, and in that battle only one man was killed on our side. So the geographies were soon put back on the shelf. In 1894 Korea again came to the front, but the Chinese fled so precipitately before the Japanese that before the geographies were fairly opened the tide of war swept across the Yalu and left Korea again the "Land of Morning Calm." And now again in this year of grace she is to be made, though much against her will, the chessboard for another game. In 1228 she was swept from north to south by the Mongols in their effort to get at the Japanese. In 1592 she was swept from south to north by the Japanese in their effort to get at the Chinese. She has been verily the pathway of nations, trodden of every foot.

Mr. Chambers and the Poachers.

Robert W. Chambers, the author, is said to have fished more trout streams here and in Europe than almost any other American. Like all lovers of outdoor sport, he holds poaching in utter contempt. Poachers, he says, are the meanest class of men alive—meaner than sneak thieves. In an article in the March 5 issue of Harper's Weekly, Mr. Chambers describes some of the methods he has seen used by poachers. He tells of one particularly unsportsmanlike poacher who used to lower a big glass globe containing shiners and gold fish into a pool or lake. Fish were attracted and lines hung with baited gang-hooks were lowered. A heavy catch was always certain, particularly at night, when the globe was rubbed with a little phosphorus, or when a small electric light was employed. The article is one of a series on out-door sports which Mr. Chambers is contributing to Harper's Weekly.

TEXAS HEDGES ON THE FEVER

Certificates of Health Required To Enter That State.

Health Officer Tabor's Order Became Effective Today, and Hereafter Mexicans Will Be Required To Show Clean Records Before Entering State.

Laredo, Tex., May 1.—The quarantine rules and regulations recently promulgated by Dr. George R. Tabor, state health officer of Texas, became effective today and hereafter any passengers from a point which was last year infected with yellow fever will be compelled to show a certificate certifying that five days previously the bearer had not been in an infected district.

Just what steps must be taken to enter the United States is not clear at present.

The Mexican authorities have refused to recognize the new regulations and have referred the matter to the state department in Washington.

It is thought passengers will be compelled to secure a certificate from the United States consul at some non-infected point certifying absence from an infected district for the requisite five days. It is understood that with such a certificate passengers will be granted admission into the states without being compelled to undergo the rigor of a five days' quarantine.

According to information from Monterey, during the past week letters and telegrams have been pouring into that city from persons in the states inquiring about conditions and asking just what the regulations are, and how they will affect persons going there when they desire to return almost immediately to the United States. Most of the inquiries are from business men and capitalists having interests at points which, although now free from yellow fever, were last year infected, and who do not wish to undergo the quarantine established by the state of Texas.

Unless a satisfactory compromise is arranged between the Mexican and Texas health officials, considerable inconvenience will be suffered by many individuals and great damage to business interests will result.

Quite a number of people crossed the border in time to avoid the quarantine. Several who were interviewed stated that the interior cities of Mexco are entirely free from yellow fever and added that they do not anticipate the appearance of the fever this year. They believe that the St. Louis exposition has a great deal to do with the present strict quarantine. It is expected that traffic from Mexico to the St. Louis exposition will be somewhat restricted, but not permanently, as in the event of a failure to reach an agreement between the health authorities traffic will be diverted via the various steamship lines.

Bob Taylor in his new lecture at the Grand, May 6th.

Henry Bellingrath Ill.

Macon, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—Henry Bellingrath, well known in Atlanta, where he was born and reared, is critically ill at the hospital with typhoid fever. Mr. Bellingrath was taken sick a week ago. This morning his mother and brother came down to Macon to be with him.

Chief of Police Is Ill.

Macon, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—Chief of Police Murphy is confined to his home with fever which developed while he was at work today. Lieutenant Grace is now in charge of the police department.



Strongest in the World

Protection for business and family interests and Provision for old age are most effectively combined in the new Continuous Installment Endowment Policy of The Equitable—

Send your name and age for a proposition that is sure to interest you—

Robert L. Foreman & Co.

Managers for Georgia,

Equitable Building, ATLANTA

Additional Pullman Service to St. Louis

Commencing May 1, the Western and Atlantic Railroad, the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway and the Illinois Central Railroad will inaugurate, in addition to their "Dixie Flyer" sleeper, which leaves Atlanta at 8:25 a. m., arriving St. Louis 7:08 the following morning, a twelve-section Drawing Room Buffet Sleeping Car, leaving Atlanta daily at 8:30 p. m. and arriving St. Louis 7:36 following evening.

C. E. HARMAN, G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.





Is Your Tongue Fuzzy?

If it is, you are bilious, and therefore droopy and dispirited.

Florida Fruit Tablets

Will clear the fuzz, restore the wholesome, normal taste and give a delightful tone to your entire system.

Is Your Brain Turgid?

If it is, your liver is lifeless, and needs quickening.

Florida Fruit Tablets

Will touch the dormant lobe of your liver in just the right way. Headache, and dizziness, and buzziness vanish at once.

Is Your Complexion Sallow?

If it is, your bile ducts are not performing their proper function.

Florida Fruit Tablets

Will rectify the trouble by relieving congestion and putting choked-up digestive secretions on the go. The result is almost magical.

Is Your Energy Lagging?

If it is, you are probably undergoing the pangs of constipation.

Florida Fruit Tablets

Will cure you surely and pleasantly. Their effect is gentle, mild, natural and rapid. They turn "blue" days into bright days.

EXPECTANT MOTHERS: Florida Fruit Tablets Are a Boon for You.

If Florida Fruit Tablets are not on sale by any local druggist we will send two boxes by mail upon receipt of 50 cents, by mail order, express or registered letter.

The Eclipse Medicine & Manufacturing Co.,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

FREIGHT RATES ARE DISCUSSED

Athens Wants G., J. & S. To Make Better Terms.

Chamber of Commerce of Athens Has Instructed Its Railroad Committee To Take Up the Matter of Discriminating Rates.

Athens, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—The Athens chamber of commerce has instructed the committee on railroads to take up at once the matter of freight rates between Athens and points on the Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern railroad, these rates being discriminative against Athens merchants. If possible these rates will be adjusted without calling upon the railroad commission, but if no satisfactory agreement can be reached then the matter will be carried to the commission.

Hotel To Be Built.

Athens, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—The special hotel committee of the Athens chamber of commerce is getting down to hard and effective work. The committee has over $20,000 in subscriptions in sight and believes that it will have no trouble in securing the necessary amount of money wth which to build the new hotel. The proposed hotel will cost not less than $75,000 and possibly $100,000 will be expended in its construction.

Arrangements for Fair.

Athens, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—The arrangements for the great Northeast Georgia fair next October are being perfected rapidly. The racing feature at the fair will be the best ever seen in this section. Over $8,000 will be spent in purses. There will be four stake races with a stake of $1,000 on each race. It is expected to attract the fastest horses in America and Canada. The agricultural features of the fair will be exceedingly attractive.

Athens, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—The Knights of Pythias in this section of the state will hold a district convention in Athens next Thursday, at which a large number of delegates from all the lodges are expected to be present. This idea originated with St. Elmo lodge, of this city, and the members of that lodge have been specially active in making all the necessary arrangements for the convention.

Elberton is at work to secure the next session of this convention, which is to be made a permanent affair.

G. A. Thomason Dead.

Athens, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—G. A. Thomason died last night at his home in this city after a long illness with locomotor ataxia. Until his health failed he was a prominent employee of the Southern Express company in Macon. The remains will be taken to Bairdstown for interment tomorrow morning.

Athens, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—Dr. W. O. Atwater, of Connecticut, spoke yesterday morning to the students of the University of Georgia at the chapel, making an interesting address.

BLACK'S RECEPTION IS CORDIAL

Commander of G. A. R. Pleased at Treatment in South.

Birmingham, Ala., May 1.—General John C. Black, commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, arrived in Birmingham tonight and was welcomed by a committee of local veterans. He will be tendered a public reception tomorrow morning and then will be taken on a trip around the mineral district. General Black said that this trip was of a purely personal nature. "My reception in the south," said the general, "has been all that human courtesy could extend."

DAUGHTERS MARK MOUNDS.

Hinesville Women Place Stones on Confederate Graves.

Hinesville, Ga., May 1.—(Sepcial.)—In the old Midway cemetery today the Liberty Chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy met together with the Liberty Guards and Troops to erect monuments to the confederate veterans, whose graves were unmarked. Very impressive services were held.

ORATORICAL WINNER NAMED.

South Carolina Colleges Announce Successful Contestant.

Columbia, S. C., May 1.—(Special.)—The contest of the South Carolina Collegiate Oratorical association, held at Greenwood last night, was won by E. K. Hardin, Jr., of Wofford college, who spoke on the "Reign of Lawlessness." J. M. McDaniel, of Furman, was second. Six colleges competed.

MORTUARY.

Mrs. E. J. Burnham, Harlem, Ga.

Harlem, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—Mrs. E. J. Burnham died here this morning ten minutes to 8 o'clock, in her sixty-sixth year.

Pan-Antonin D'Vorak, Prague.

Prague, Bohemia, May 1.—Pan Antonin D'Vorak, the composer, formerly director of the Conservatory of Music, New York, died suddenly here today of apoplexy. He was born in Bohemia in 1841.

Colonel A. R. Kiefer, St. Paul, Minn.

St. Paul, Minn., May 1.—Colonel A. R. Kiefer, republican candidate for controller in the city election to be held next Tuesday, died very suddenly of apoplexy today. Mr. Kiefer was formerly a member of congress from this district, and served one term as mayor of St. Paul.

Rafield Kills Himself.

Mobile, Ala., May 1.—(Special.)—Lou's Edward Rafield, aged 35, was found in an out house at his home in this county with his throat cut. He died soon after. Despondency over his wife's illness was the cause of his act. His parents live here.

WALKER-SMITH.

Hinesville, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—Wednesday night at the Presbyterian church at Keller, Ga., occurred the marriage of Miss Hattie Smith, of that place, to Mr. Roswell Walker, of Hinesville. The church was tastefully decorated with lovely roses, palms and ferns. Promptly at 8 o'clock, as the beautiful wedding march from Mendelssohn was played by Miss Ida Patterson, the bridal party entered. First came the ushers, Mr. Charmers Bethea, of Latta, S. C., and Mr. William Hardin, followed by Miss Annie Todd and Mr. Clayton Baker, and Miss Maggie Smith and Mr. Raymond Haymans. Then came the bride and groom together, and the beautiful ceremony was performed by Rev. S. W. DuBose, of Statesboro.

DECK BREAKING INJURES MANY

Ferryboat at St. Louis Proves Very Serious Trap.

While Conveying People To See the Gunboat Nashville, the Boat's Deck Collapsed and a Large Number of Excursionists Were Hurt.

St. Louis, May 1.—The hurricane roof of the ferry steamer Alonzo C. Church collapsed early this evening while the steamer was crowded with sight-seers viewing the United States gunboat Nashville, at anchor in the river harbor here, and about twenty people were injured, a number of them reported in a critical condition.

The names of the following injured have been secured, but this list is not complete, as several persons were immediately taken to their homes before their names were learned:

J. B. Wood, leg broken and internally injured.

George Montigo, both ankles fractured.

Mabel Montigo, daughter, aged 4 years, head hurt.

Edward Mack, leg crushed.

Mollie Collins, East St. Louis, internally.

The ferry steamer had been carrying crowds all day from the foot of Valentine street out into midstream, past the Nashville and back again. No stop was made at the Nashville, owing to the heavy flood current running.

As the ferry boat was rounding the Nashville and starting back to dock, the crowd on the upper deck rushed to the steamer's side and out upon the hurricane roof. The strain was too great, and the roof collapsed, precipitating a large number 20 feet to the deck below, which was also crowded.

Instantly a panic ensued. Women screamed, some from injury and some from fright, and several persons attempted to jump into the river, thinking the boat was sinking. Cooler heads prevented this and efforts were at once begun to succor the injured.

A distress signal was blown from the boat's whistle and tugs hurried alongside, but it was deemed best to proceed to land, and not attempt to place the injured on the tugs.

Ambulances had been hastily called, and soon after the Alonzo C. Church had reached shore the injured were conveyed to the city hospital and many neighboring homes.

"Castles in the Air," at the Grand, May 6th.

GREEK AND TURK MAY MIX AGAIN

Report of Porte on Smyrna Affair Enrage the Greeks.

Athens, April 30.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—Advices have been received here to the effect that the porte has communicated to the Greek minister at Constantinople the report of the Vali of Smyrna concerning the affair between Turkish gendarmes and Greeks in Smyrna, in which M. Delyannis, secretary of the Greek consulate, was slightly wounded, throwing the entire responsibility for the incident on the Greek consular agents.

Premier Theotokis has had a conference with King George on the subject.

It is feared that the attitude of the porte will result in seriously restraining the relations between Greece and Turkey.

YOUNG BRIDE IS DYNAMITED.

Explosion at Charivari Party Tore House to Pieces.

Lebanon, Ind., May 1.—Mrs. Hoover Turpin, a bride of two days, was seriously injured by the explosion of dynamite, set off by a charivari party at her home near Fayette, in the southwest part of this county. The dynamite was placed in a cherry tree near the house and when it was exploded the weather boarding was torn from one side of the house and much plastering shaken from the walls. Mrs. Turpin was unconscious for several hours. The members of the party were apprehended and given their liberty upon payment for the damage done to property.

PROVIDENCE LOSS IS $400,000.

Fire Most Stubborn Rhode Island Town Has Known.

Providence, R. I., May 2.—The loss from the fire which practically destroyed the building occupied by the Anthony & Cowell Company, furniture and upholstery realers, will amount to about $400,000, partially covered by insurance.

The fire proved the most stubborn with which the firemen have had to contend with in years. Few persons were in the building when the fire broke out, and none were seriously injured, though ten firemen were overcome by smoke.

Hat Manufacturers Meet.

New York, May 1.—The third annual convention of the United Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers of North American, which is to last four days, was begun here today. Samuel Gompers spoke, urging the necessity of organization, and of a large strike fund. He commended the cap makers' union for having won all of its one hundred and ten strikes in different parts of the United States during the year.

Kept Up the Organization.

(From The Detroit Journal.)

Judge Culberson, of Texas, used to tell a story about his regiment during the civil war. The judge was made colonel of a regiment, but his soldiers never went into action—in fact, they never got across the Mississippi river.

"What did you do?" was asked him one day.

"Wal," said the judge, "them that didn't have the measles gathered sassafras to make tea for them that had."



LOOK AT YOUR CLOTHES

If you find that you need a New Suit, come to us and look over our line of Nobby Spring Suits. We have Suits at

$10.00, $12.50, $15.00
AND UP.

The tailoring in our clothes is high class, thoroughly reliable goods, superior fit and finish—these are the points upon which we bid for your patronage.

Your money back if anything goes wrong.

Essig Bros.,
THE POPULAR CLOTHIERS.
26 Whitehall St.

NARROW ESCAPE FOR DETECTIVES

Delaney, Alleged Forger, Attempted To Make Fight

Arrest Made in Delaney's Room in Philadelphia Hotel—His Wife Belongs to Prominent Family in Baltimore—Married in January.

Philadelphia, May 1.—John A. Delaney, who, the police say, is wanted in St. Louis, New York, Washington and particularly by the authorities of Baltimore, who charge him with forgery, was arrested at the Hotel Hanover early today after a sensational struggle with two detectives, who owe their lives to their presence of mind.

The arrest was made in the presence of Delaney's wife, who was in bed. The wife comes from a good family in Baltimore and did not know that he was wanted by the police until the detectives broke into their bed room. The couple were married in January. She had always believed him to be a traveling man.

According to the police Delaney and his wife left Baltimore on a trip, which she supposed was for business. The detectives located them at the Hanover. Assuring themselves that the couple were in bed, Detectives Thomas, of Baltimore, and Tall, of this city, broke in the door and a struggle instantly ensued, in the darfl, with Delaney, who had jumped from bed at the first sound. A porter turned on a light, and the prisoner was soon subdued, but not until after he attempted to reach a revolver that was under a pillow and another under the bed.

While dressing he said he wanted a vest and stepped to a trunk, but the detectives anticipated him and found a third pistol. He made three more moves, such as to get a collar or handkerchiefs and in each place the detectives found a bowie knife. Having been foiled at every turn, Delaney gave up, and according to the detectives, said he would have made his escape if he could have reached any of the six weapons, even though he had to kill both of them.

Mrs. Delaney, dumbfounded at the whole proceeding, almost went into hysterics from surprise and fear.

Among Delaney's personal effects were found chloroform and a sponge, a silk bag, which the detectives say is patterned after the kind used by sand-bagging highwaymen; two pieces of rope, a chisel and a razor.

The prisoner was taken to City hall, and held without bail to await requisition papers from Maryland. Mrs. Delaney's mother and sister were telegraphed for and they arrived this afternoon and took the heart-broken woman home.

Delaney told the police that his present plight was due to his attempt to have wife remain in the same social position she was in when he married her.

Delaney also said he was at one time confidential agent of Chris Von Ded Ahe, of St. Louis.

STOLE FROM TOM LYPTON.

Former Manager of Limerick Stores Arrested in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, May 1.—John Sheehy, said to have been manager of one of Sir Thomas Lipton's stores in Limerick, Ireland, was arrested this evening as he stepped from the Belgian steamer Friesland, from Liverpool, charged with embezzling several hundred pounds sterling from the famous yachtsman's establishment.

The arrest was made at the instance of the British consul, Mr. Powell. The accused man declares his innocense and said he was on his way to the St. Louis exposition.

He will be given a bearing tomorrow.

No Room for Doubt.

(From Town Topics.)

"His environment inclines him to reticence."

"You think so?"

"I'm positive. He lives with his wife and her mother."

(From Town Topics.)

He—Can't you come closer to me, dear? She—(reproachfully)—You must remember that I have my winter clothes on.

(From Town Topics.)

Ella—If a man were to kiss you on one cheek, would you turn the other?

Stella—I should try, but my mouth might get in the way.

(From Town Topics.)

Mr. Goodleigh—I'm surprised at you. Don't you believe that honesty pays in the long run?

Mr. Skinner—Oh, yes; but I'm short-winded.

BIG FIRE LOSS AT BIRMINGHAM

One Hundred and Ten Thousand Dollars Lost in Blaze.

Large Quantity of Stored Fireworks Go Off in Several Buildings and Make Most Spectacular Display—Four Houses Are Burned.

Birmingham, Ala., May 1.—Three large four-story office buildings with one smaller brick structure, occupied by produce and wholesale grocery dealers, were completely destroyed by fire this morning about 5 o'clock, entailing a loss of $110,000. The insurance is between $75,000 and $80,000.

The main buildings destroyed are the Office building, the Tomlinson building and the Harrison building, all located on First avenue. The smaller building is on Morris avenue and was occupied by A. T. Killan and P. Giazzoci. This was a small structure and aside from the loss of stock the damage is not great.

The fire was first discovered in the side of the small structure occupied by A. T. Killian. Fireworks were stored in the buildings and the explosion of these novelties made the scene spectacular. The flames rapidly spread to the Harrison building and from there to the Tomlinson and Office building. It looked for a while as if the whole block was doomed, but the firemen finally succeeded in confining the flames to the three structures.

Bob Taylor will present his new lecture, "Castles in the Air," at the Grand, May 6th.

Chinese Shun United States.

Shanghai, May 2.—Two Chinese officials, the Taotis Chang and Key, who purposed to visit the United States to buy machinery for the government arsenal Szechwan, have changed their minds, owing to the restrictions enforced at San Francisco upon incoming Chinese and will now go to England to make their purchases.

Walter Morcom Advanced.

Mexico City, May 1.—Walter Morcom, recently general manager of the Mexico Southern railway, today become general manager of the Mexican Vera Cruz line. He is one of the oldest railway men in this country and was very successful in his management of the Mexican Southern.

Rich Gold Mines Found.

Culcian, Mex., May 1.—Rich deposits of gold have been found at Choix, state of Sinaloa. Miners are flocking to the place staking claims and expecting to make their fortunes.

LOUBET AGAIN BACK IN FRANCE

Little Demonstration Attended Return of President to Paris.

Paris, May 1.—Owing to the early hour of President Loubet's return, it was intended with little demonstration.

Foreign Minister Delcasse, in an interview on his arrival, expressed the greatest satisfaction with the president's reception in Italy, saying that popular feeling sanctioned the action of the two governments, which really was the realization of a true community of interests.

The agreements concerning the Mediterranean were now completed and what formerly divided the two countries had become a bond of union. In conclusion, M. Delcasse said:

"It is needly that these recent incidents and the entente with Great Britain, which is naturally a useful complement of our close alliance with Russia, have consolidated our work. The goal is now reached.

"Confidence is reestablished and friendship restored—all for the greater gain of peace to Europe."

Poison Failed To Work.

(From The Philadelphia North American.)

Representative Sibley, of Pennsylvania, who takes almost as much interest in possessing fast horses as he does automobiles, had been troubled at his home in Pennsylvania with rats about his granaries. A peddler came along one day selling Mexican rat poison. Mr. Sibley bought a quantity and spread it about his grain houses. The rats lived and multiplied.

A year later the peddler came again.

"Didn't you sell me some Mexican rat poison?" asked Mr. Sibley.

"Yes, sir," the peddler answered.

"It is no good," Mr. Sibley complained. "It hasn't killed a rat that I know of."

"Well, maybe the rats about your place are not real Mexican rats," the peddler said.

Novel Experiences.

—Alice Williams Brotherton, in May Century.

Just once, in far off Labrador, the sun
gave warming rays,
And this excited Eskimo exclaimed in
great amaze:
"Though all my life I've known the cold,
and ice, and freezing storm,
I never knew the sun could shine enough
to make one warm!"

Another day, on desert sands, the rain
came pouring down,
And this affrighted African cried, with a
fearful frown:
"Though all my life I've known the heat
and burning sun, but yet
I never knew the rain could fall enough
to make one wet!"

—Carolyn Wells, in May St. Nicholas.

Spring.

(From Goethe's Prose.)

So then the World's repenting its old
story?
Once more, thank God, its fairest page
we turn!
The violets and May flowers, like the
glory
Of gold and color in our missals, burn
With fadeless shimmering;
These are its headings and vignettes. The
heart
Beats quicker when the Book of Life
apart
Falls at the page of Spring!

Held Down.

(From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

"Yes," said the inventor, "I can easily lift four times the weight of my flying machine."

"Then why don't you soar?"

"Because there's a $300 mortgage on the machine and I can't lift that."

A store that does not consider the customer's economy, very soon has cause to consider its own.
—The Muse Idea.

The Correct Idea in Double-Breasted Suits.

One of the first things we want to call your attention to is the shape-retaining quality of our double-breasted suits. A double-breasted garment gets out of shape very easily unless there has been a positive method used in its construction to obviate the trouble.

This is, primarily, one of the greatest points yet achieved in our double-breasted sack suits--they are tailored to retain the original lines to the end of wearing service.

Blue Serge Double-Breasted.

Suits, men's three-button cut **$16.50, $20.00 and $25.00.**

Youths' double-breasted blue serge suits **$15.00 and $18.50.**

FANCY WORSTED double-breasted suits for men, three-button cut, $16.50 to $22.50.

Remember, the three-button is the newest cut in the double-breasted sack.

MUSE'S,
3-5-7 WHITEHALL.

JAPANESE DRIVE RUSSIANS FROM FORTIFIED PLACES

Continued from First Page.

tachment of the imperial guards is not known, as there is an error in that part of the message referring to the number killed. The detachment of the second division which took the island of Kinley sustained no losses.

During these movements the Russians opened fire on the Japanese with eight 9½ centimeter guns from a hill beyond Chiu Ten Chang(and two Hitchkiss guns, whmich were mounted on the bank of the river at Kosan, where the Russians seemed to have established headquarters.

One battery of artillery, which had taken a position on the hill east of Wiju, fired three volleys, and at noon the Russian batteries behind Chieu Tien Cheng shelled Wiju, wounding one Japanese soldier with Shrapnel. On Wednesday the Russians resumed the bombardment of Wiju, firing at intervals throughout the day. The Japanese artillery did not respond to this fire.

General Kuroki has received reports that the Russians are fortifying the heights on the right bank of the Iho river. These new defences are declared to extend from Chiu Tieng Cheng through the village of Makio to Koshoki, a distance of 3 1-4 miles. The Russians started their bombardment Thursday, but it was generally ineffective.

Subsequently Keneral Kuroki ordered two companies of the imperial guards to cross the Yalu and mage a reconnaissance along the bank of the Iho, for the purpose of determining the character of the Russian fortifications on the right bank of the river. The Japanese force advanced toward Kosan and then dispatched a small detachment to the village where a forge of Russians were encountered. In the engagement five Russians were killed. Russians shelled the reconnoitering party from an emplacement in the hills.

ARTILLERY OF RUSSIANS OPENED ON JAPS' POSITION

The Russian artillery on the hill behind Chiu Tien Cheng, firing at high angle, opened on Wiju, the island of Kurito and Seikodo to the south of Wiju, where some Japanese batteries had taken position.

This firing continued into Thursday night and General Kuroki reports that while it was ineffective, it disturned his preparations for an attack. The Russians resumed the shelling of Wiju on Friday, but the Japanese guns did not reply.

The twelfth division of the Japanese army was chosen to make the first crossing of the Yalu. It began on Friday by driving the Russians from their position opposite Suickoejin, which is 8 miles above Wiju and the point selected for the crossing. This division constructed a pontoon bridge and at 3 o'clock Saturday morning it began crossing. The entire division passed over the river and by 7 o'clock Saturday it was in the position assigned it.

The movement of the twelfth division was covered by the Second regiment of field artillery and another artillery regiment of heavy guns.

At twenty minutes to 11 o'clock Saturday morning the Russian artillery north of Chiu Tien Cheng began shelling the Japanese infantry which had been dispatched from Kintelto island to Chukodai, another island north of Kinteito and under Chiu Tien Cheng.

The Japanese batteries replied to this shelling and silenced the Russian fire. Later eight Russian guns posted on a hill east of Makao opened fire upon the imperial guards. To this shelling the Japanese artillery to the east of Wiju responded and the Russians ceased firing.

Then both the Chiu Tien Cheng and the Makao batteries reopened and this brought a vigorous response from the Japanese batteries on the Korean side of the river. The Russian guns fired for two hours before they were silenced. In his report General Kuroki expresses the belief that his shelling was very effective against the Russians.

LOSS OF JAPANESE IN SATURDAY'S FIGHT

The Japanese losses in the bombardments of Saturday were two men killed and five officers and twenty-two men wounded.

A flotilla of gunboats from the squadron of Admiral Hosoya participated in the fighting of Saturday. It encountered a mixed force of Russian infantry, cavalry and artillery on the Manchurian bank of the Yalu and after a sharp fight scattered them to the hills.

A bridge across the main stream of the Yalu just above Wiju was completed at 8 o'clock Saturday night and the second Japanese division and the Imperial Guards began crossing. They advanced and occupied the hills back of Kosan, facing the Russian position on the right of the river. All through Saturday night regiment after regiment of Japanese soldiers poured across the river, and at a late hour General Kuroki telegraphed to the general staff of the army:

"I will attack the enemy on May 1 at dawn."

True to his promise, General Kuroki, at daylight today, centered all his artillery on the Russian position between Chiu Tien Cheng and Yoshoko. To this fire the Russians made reply with all their batteries. At 7 o'clock in the morning the Russian battery at Yoshoki was silenced and half an hour later General Kuroki ordered his line, stretching for 4 miles, to attack. The Japanese infantry on the word of command charged across the Iho, wading that stream breast deep and began storming the heights at 9:15. The Russian line was driven back across the plateau.

No report has been received in Tokio concerning the losses sustained by the Japanese in the fighting today. It is believed that the loss was heavy, particularly during the infantry charge.

The reports of his fighting received here do not indicate whether the Russians retired down the river or in the direction of Feng Huan Cheng, on the road to Liao Yang.

SKRYDLOFF HAS HOPE FOR GREAT RUSSIAN SUCCESS

St. Petersburg, May 2.—2:25 a. m.—Admiral Skrydloff has telegraphed General Kuropatkin as follows:

"I hope that the combined efforts of the navy and army, the latter under the guidance of Skodeleff's right hand, will vanquish the foe to the glory of the emperor and of Russia."

An Actor Novelist.

It was not generally known that Mr. A. E. W. Mason, whose new novel, "The Truants," began in serial form in a recent number of Harper's Weekly, is not only the author of the play, "Miranda of the Balcony," which Mrs. Fiske produced some time ago, but that during his early years he himself was an actor. He has also been secretary to the archbishop of Canterbury, and just at present, apart from his novel writing, he is devoting some of his time to politics. "The Truants," his latest work, is considered by those who have read the manuscript to be the best fiction Mr. Mason has yet written.

War News and Pictures.

(From Harper's Weekly.)

Some of the most interesting war pictures which have yet been published are to be found in the March 5 issue of Harper's Weekly. A double page is devoted to a broadside view of the Russian cruiser Variag, which was destroyed by the Japanese off Chemulpo. In the same number A. McK. Griggs tells of the time when the Variag was last in this country, and the Russian ambassador, Count Cassini, came aboard her on a tour of inspection. The count granted Mr. Griggs an interview, in which, while he did not actually predict war with Japan, he plainly sounded a note of defiance. The interview is given in full. Another interesting picture in this same number of the Weekly shows the harbor of Chemulpo, where the first engagement of the war took place.

An Unheardof Thing.

(From Town Topics.)

Janitor—I'm going to make it hot for you.

Tenant—But isn't that contrary to all precedents?

Town Topics: Some men propose just to tell their chums they have been accepted.

Unpopular.

(From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

"I was dreadfully mortified when I took that silver-plated pitcher the Pedro Club gave us on our anniversary down to the jeweler's to have it exchanged."

"What was the trouble?"

"They said they'd already exchanged it four times."

City of Columbus in Service.

New York, May 1.—The steamship City of Columbus, the latest addition to the Savannah line fleet of freight and passenger steamships, arrived today from Chester, Pa., to take her place in the service. She was launched at Chester on February 11.



IT is smoked either in pipe or cigarette form, and when so smoked produces a pungent, penetrating vapor of great medicinal value which searches out every diseased particle of membrane, healing and building up the inflamed and decaying tissues, absolutely and permanently curing Catarrh, Hay Fever and all Bronchial Troubles.

Never Used Anything Equal to It.

CINCINNATI, O.

ECLIPSE MEDICINE CO., ATLANTA, GA.

GENTLEMEN: While in Chattanooga, Tenn., I purchased a package of your "Total Eclipse" and gave it a trial. I have never used anything that has done me as much good. I have suffered with catarrh and asthma for a number of years, and am happy to say that your Catarrh Cure has nearly cured me. I have recommended your remedy to several of my friends.

Very respectfully yours,
H. M. DAVIS, 441 Vine St.

Total Eclipse Catarrh Cure, one package for pipe, or one hundred Cigarettes . . **$1.00**

Sent by mail, postpaid, at above prices. Remit by Registered Letter, P. O. or Express Order 50½ N. Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

ECLIPSE MEDICINE CO. ATLANTA GEORGIA

FARMS AND FARMERS.

Notice to Inquirers.

1. Write plainly and to the point, giving only questions to which answers are desired.
2. Confine inquiries strictly to matters concerning the farm.
3. Never ask for answers by mail.
4. Never ask where an article can be had, nor the price.
5. Always give your full name and address. If you do not wish your name published, say so, and initials only will be printed.
6. Carefully file this page for future reference and before writing examine your file to see if it has not been already answered.
7. Look ahead and send in your inquiries early. Do not expect us to "answer in next paper." The editor must hand in his copy a week before the paper is published.
8. Address all inquiries and communications for this department to

THE CONSTITUTION,
(F. and F. Department.)

THE IMPORTANCE OF A "GOOD STAND."

The repeated experiments made at the Georgia experiment station have pretty conclusively shown that in the culture of corn and cotton the largest yields result when the plants are left as nearly "on the square" as possible. By this is meant that the space of field surface appropriated for each plant should be in the form of a square. For instance, if it has been found that a certain field will produce a maximum yield or corn when 2,722 plants are permitted to stand on each acre, which would be 16 square feet to each plant, the yield will be somewhat larger if the plants shall stand 4 by 4 feet than if spaced to 5 feet by 3.2 feet, or 6 feet by 2.66 feet, or 7 feet by 2.3 feet, or any other distance, each way, that would secure 2,722 plants to the acre. At each of the above distances there would be nearly or quite 16 square feet to each plant.

The same rule has been found to hold good in the culture of cotton. For several years in succession a section of 1 acre was planted as follows: One plot of rows 3 feet wide and one plant every 2 feet; one plot of rows 4 feet wide with one plant every 18 inches; one plot of rows 5 feet wide with one plant every 14.4 inches; one plot of rows 6 feet wide with one plant every 12 inches. The succession of plots thus planted was repeated until the section was covered. In every experiment of the four or five years the largest yield was secured from the plots on which the rows were 3 feet wide and the plants one in a place every 24 inches. The average yield per acre was from one to one and one-quarter bales of cotton.

Of course it is evident that the expense of cultivation, in every item except the cost of fertilizers and harvesting the crop, was greater in proportion as the rows diminished in width. This fact will be obvious to any one who is familiar with the details of planting, plowing and hoeing. But in no case did the narrower rows fail to produce an excess of yield more than sufficient to make up for the greater cost of cultivation.

It is also obvious that it would not be expedient to reduce the width of the rows too much, if any, less than 3 feet. On a very thin soil, lightly fertilized, it might sometimes pay better to have the rows only 30 inches wide; and some farmers have adopted that width. But on fairly productive soils, well fertilized and capable of producing three-quarters to one bale of cotton per acre, 3 to 3½ feet may be considered the extremes of variation, it being understood that ordinary uplands are being considered.

In all these experiments the number of plants actually maintained until harvest was carefully counted. This precaution made it possible to note the effect on the final yield of a variation in the actual stand, in each of the plots similarly spaced, for the total yield of each and every row of each and every plot was carefully weighed.

The general conclusion reached was that as perfect a stand as possible is of prime importance; that it is impossible to secure a maximum yield unless there shall be a perfect "stand."

Of course, if it so happens that the prescribed distance proves to be too close, then a somewhat imperfect stand may give somewhat better results than a perfect stand.

At the conclusion of a report of one of the later experiments, the remark was made and emphasized: "An imperfect stand, either from frequent 'missing plants' or too wide spacing, is one of the commonest faults of upland cotton culture in Georgia, and probably causes a greater loss than any one defect of cultivation."

Nothing has ocurred since the above remark was made to call for any modification. A careful observer—even from the railroad car windows—cannot fail to notice the almost uniformly imperfect stands of cotton every year, especially on the thinner soils. In 3 foot rows an average of one plant to every 2 feet is too thin, and even such a stand will not often be found. A gap of 3 feet between plants may mean a loss of 50 per cent as compared with a stand of one plant every 18 inches.

This article is written at this time, just at the beginning of the work of cotton "chopping," for the purpose of insisting on the greatest care in preserving a perfect stand from the very beginning. Common laborers require the closest personal supervision. The work should be watched from end to end of the rows. Many a beautiful stand has been ruthlessly and irretrievably ruined by careless hoeing and careless plowing. A careful, industrious hoe hand, one who will not "cut up" a bunch of stalks rather than stoop to thin out with the fingers, is cheaper at a dollar a day than the majority of laborers would be at 50 cents a day. A responsible overseer or foreman, or the "boss" himself, should be with the hands all day long, and every day, until this critical period of the crop shall have been safely passed. On the ordinary uplands of middle Georgia and the corresponding regions of states east and west there should be one stalk every 10 or 12 inches, in 3 foot rows, estimating a yield of less than three-quarters of a bale per acre.

R. J. REDDING.

FARM CORRESPONDENCE.

COTTON CATERPILLARS IN BRAZIL.

William F. Thomas, Villa Americana, San Paulo, Brazil.—Some time ago I read in The Constitution or Chester Reporter (S. C.) an article in regard to the boll weevil, in which the writer said the caterpillar use to be a pest to you, but you had learned to manage them, and he was confident some way or remedy would be discovered for the boll weevil. As yet we have no boll weevil in this country, but the cotton crops have almost been destroyed by the caterpillars throughout the country this year.

There has been very little cotton planted in this vicinity for more than fifteen years. Now, can you give me the remedy, and how to apply to destroy the caterpillars? We want to be ready for them next year. The caterpillars are the greatest, and I might say the only, drawback we have in planting cotton.

Answer.—It can only be presumed that the caterpillar of which our Brazilian friend complains is the same as the species that was formerly so destructive to cotton in this country—the Aletia argillacea. It may sound a little odd to some of the readers of The Constitution to hear that the caterpillar has almost destroyed the cotton crop in San Paulo, Brazil, this year, while we are waiting patiently for the cotton to "come up" in the greater part of the cotton belt of the south. But it should be remembered that Brazil is in the southern hemisphere and the seasons there are precisely opposite to our seasons. March, in southern Brazil corresponds to our September.

Press bulletin No. 42 has been sent on its long journey and it may be the means of saving the next crop of Mr. Thomas. If you do not receive it, please write again. (I mail it today, April 25.)

NOT BOLL WEEVIL.

W. E. P., Capell, Miss.—I see Mr. J. F. Jones has found the boll weevil in his cotton. Possibly he is mistaken. It may be that he has found Arnecerus fasciculatus (I can't pronounce the name). I have found them plentifully the last two years. If you will refer to United States department of agriculture farmers' bulletin No. 47, page 29 (top of page), you will find description. You must have the patience of Job. I admire you and wish you a long and useful life.

Answer.—It is very possible that the weevil referred to as common in Troup county may be the Araecerus fasciculatus, as you suggest. But as no specimen has been put in evidence it does not appear how you and Mr. Jones can make up an issue. There are a dozen different weevils that may be found on almost any farm, any one of which may be mistaken for the Mexican boll weevil by one who is not something of an expert.

"PURE NITRATE OF SODA ON COTTON."

K. R. M., Bryantville, Miss.—As my son is a subscriber to The Atlanta Constitution, I come to ask your advice. I have five acres of land to plant in cotton, and want to fertilize it with pure nitrate of soda. Tell me how much to apply per acre, and how many applications and the cost per acre, and will it pay? I will plant two acres of fresh land in Truitt's seed, fresh from Georgia. The rest is in apple and peach trees, rather old land, will not plant for two or three weeks yet. Give me all the information you can through The Constitution. What does nitrate of soda cost per ton, and can I get it in Memphis or Atlanta?

Answer—It certainly would not pay to fertilize fresh land with nitrate of soda alone. Where and from whom did you get such an idea? "Fresh land" is the place to apply acid phosphate alone, but not nitrate of soda. Have you been reading the numerous articles on fertilizing that have appeared nearly every week to no purpose? On the fresh land I would apply to each acre about 200 pounds of acid phosphate, ten pounds of muriate of potash and possibly twenty-five or thirty pounds of nitrate of soda (put the latter in with the planting seed). On the old land apply 200 pounds of acid phosphate, 15 pounds muriate of potash and 150 pounds of cotton seed meal. Also use 25 or 30 pounds of nitrate of soda in furrow with planting seed. In less than ton lots, nitrate of soda would cost you not less than 3 cents per pound. You can get it in Atlanta and probably also in Memphis or New Orleans.

(1) SOWING BERMUDA SEED; (2) LICE ON HOGS.

W. J. H., Java, Ala.—Please tell me through your paper the best and proper time to sow bermuda grass seed. Also the best means of destroying lice on hogs.

Answer—1. Any time from March 15 to June 1, in your latitude, preferably from March 15 to April 15. The young grass will not stand a severe frost. Prepare the land well by close plowing and harrowing and sow 6 to 8 pounds of seed per acre in the freshly harrowed surface. No covering will be required. The first rainfall will attend to that part of it.

2. Rub a little kerosene oil on the parts most infested with lice, or spray it on to the bunch of hogs as they are feeding, and sprinkle some in their bedding places, first cleaning out all litter and burning it.

COTTON OR PEAS BROADCAST.

John H. White, Huggin, Ala.—I have a piece of land containing about ten acres new ground, but well broke up. The soil is of a deep red nature. I want to know which will pay the best, to put it in cotton or peas, both planted broadcast.

Answer—It is not possible to forecast which would prove more profitable to plant on the ten acres of new ground, "cotton or peas, both planted broadcast." Some writers advise planting cotton broadcast on new ground, but for what reason does not appear. What's the matter with the proposition to plant it in corn and peas, assuming, of course, that you will "plant a little corn this year?"

COMPUTNG AN ANALYSIS.

D. M. B., Keysville, Fla.—Will you please give analysis of the combination below and state if it would be a first-class application for beans and Irish potatoes, applied about 1,000 pounds per acre. The soil is sandy loam, but poor. Formula:

	Pounds.
Nitrate soda	200
Cotton meal	300
Acid phosphate	300
High-grade sulphate potash	200

Answer—It would analyze about as follows: 500-5.10-10.45, and probably would do well for beans and Irish potatoes. For the Irish potatoes, I would reserve the nitrate of soda to be applied, one-third or one-half, at the time the potatoes commence coming up and the remainder in two or three weeks.

FLEAS IN BARN.

G. W. Musser, Robson, La.—Will you please tell me how I can kill fleas. My lot and barn are just full of them. I am an old subscriber to The Constitution. By so doing you will oblige.

Answer—You will find a similar question and answer thereto in the Weekly of April 11, just three days earlier than the date of your letter. See part of fourth column.

1. COMPUTING AN ANALYSIS. 2. BREEDS OF HOGS.

A. W. Chitty, Olar, S. C.—What will 200 pounds cotton seed meal, 300 pounds 13 per cent phosphate and 200 pounds of kainit analyze? How would 700 pounds of above mixture do on poor sandy land for cotton, planted on stubble land after I get my oats off? What do you think about a cross between P. C. and Berkshire hogs?

Answer—1. The mixture would analyze about 6.28-2.00-2.21 and would answer very well for cotton.

2. I do not know what "P. C." stands for. I do not advise mixing two standard breds. If there is any advantage in mixing, except to get better and more prolific breeding sows by crossing a pure bred boar on some vigorous grade sow I do not know what it is. The pure bred Berkshire sows are not reliable breeders—according to the experience of many. Indeed, the objection lies against most, if not all, the pure breds. The old fashioned, so-called "big guinea" crossed to a pure bred Berkshire or Essex, used to be a favorite of many. But please do not ask me where the "big guinea" can be had, for I do not know. The breed seems to have been abolished about the same time that slavery "went up."

NITRATE ON STRAWBERRIES.

G. F. B., Dixon Springs, Tenn.—I wrote you some time ago in regard to using nitrate of soda on strawberries. I received your letter and bulletin, and many thanks for same. I have the nitrate of soda, but I do not know how to use it. I know it is for a top-dressing, but it is in hard lumps, and I can't sow it broadcast. How would it do to dissolve it in water and put it in a sprinkler? Please answer this, and I will not bother you any more on this line.

Answer—I have never seen any nitrate of soda that contained more than a very few lumps that were too hard to be easily crushed by a blow with a spade on a plank floor. Nitrate of soda should always be run through a sand screen, the lumps mashed and run through again. Then sow broadcast in the strawberry bed when the plants are not wet with dew or rain. Of course, it may be dissolved in water, and the solution applied with a sprinkler, but it will require much more time and labor than would be required to screen it and crush the lumps. The very hard lumps might be thrown into a barrel of water to be used at convenience. One ounce (two tablespoonfuls) to one gallon of water is as strong as you can safely make it where the solution is to be applied on and over the growing plants. This would require 1,600 gallons to dissolve 100 pounds—a big job. It is getting rather late to top dress strawberries.

CYANOSIS, OR "BLUE DISEASE."

J.N. R., Rusk, Tex.—I have a Jersey cow that dropped her (fourth) calf on last Sunday, 10th instant, week or ten days too soon. It was too cruel to knock the calf in the head, although we hoped it would die that night, but it didn't. We fed it from a bottle. By Tuesday evening it could suck all it wanted, but it had to be held up to the cow while sucking. Since then it has improved rapidly and today it tries to run and play. But now comes the strange part—strange to me—it may not be to others. The calf is totally blind, and has been blind from the moment of its birth. I have never heard of a case like it. Can anything be done towards developing its sight? If so, what?

Answer—It is probable that the calf has what is called cyanosis (or "blind disease"), which is due to the imperfect closure of the orifice between the two auricles of the heart. The disease is recognized by the blueness of the eyes, nose, mouth and other mucous membranes, the coldness of the surface and the extreme sensitiveness to cold. This blueness is caused by the mixing together of the arterial and the venous blood. I have known of one case only that was also accompained by total blindness. The disease is beyond the reach of treatment, but may get well of itself. If the calf thrives but does not recover its sight convert it into veal at two or three months, if otherwise entirely healthy.

1. DISEASED FOOT. 2. WINLGALL.

M. E. Thayer, Ophir, N. C.—1. Please give me a remedy through The Constitution for my mules. First one is 4 years old. Was taken last fall in right hind foot. The first appearance seemed to be in form of scratches. The hoof looks as if she had been foundered. The hoof turns up at toe; seems to want to walk on toe, as if inclined to be club-footed. The frog of the foot is affected and the heel is very rough up to the hair. The first symptoms, she was a little lame. I do not see any lameness now only when she hits her foot against something.

2. The other mule is 8 years old. Has a small, hard knot on inside of left foreleg below the knee. There is no lameness. I did not notice the knot until two weeks ago. The knot is about the size of a bird egg.

Answer—1. Your description is not clear. You say "the hoof turns up at toe; seems to want to walk on toe as if inclined to be club-footed." The two statements as I understand them are in conflict. You probably mean that the hoof is inclined to turn over on the toe, which would agree with the other statement, "inclined to be cub-footed." You say "the frog of the foot is affected," but you do not say how it is affected. If there be a very offensive discharge from the frog it is probably a case of thrush, if not canker, which is something worse. Clean out the foot well and poultice a few days with linseed meal poultice. Then clean off and dry the foot and press a little calomel into all the clefts and cavities of the frog, stopping it in with pledgets of soft paper or rags. Clean out every second day and repeat the calomel until the clefts appear to be dry and healthy. The above is on the assumption that it is a case of thrush.

2. The "small, hard knots" are windgalls. It is very rare that a horse or mule is lamed by a windgall and it may be considered as nothing more serious than a blemish and does not amount to an unsoundness. It may be removed by a blister of cantharides if applied in the early stages, aided by compress bandage.

SCROTAL HERNIA (2) STRINGHALT.

"G," Scaley, N. C.—(1). I have a mule two years old, that was castrated last spring. It now has what is known among us as waterstone. The sack is enlarged, and has the appearance of never having had the knife applied. It is soft, and appears to be full of water, and is the size of a large egg. Will you please tell me what to do to take it away. Will the knife have to be applied again, if so, how should it be done or is there some other remedy.

(2). Can you give me a remedy for the ailment commonly known as stringhalt, or the sudden jerking up of the hind feet?

Answer: (1). It is not practicable to decide whether it is a case of scrotal hernia or a tumor, caused by an unskillful operation. It is advised that you get a qualified veterinary surgeon to examine and operate if he finds it necessary. The person who performs the castration should have enough knowledge of the business to tell what is the matter.

(2). There is no reliable or effective treatment for stringhalt. Its cause is not certainly known.

RED MANGE OF DOGS.

H. P. W., Dunbar, Miss.—Please give me a remedy that will cure red mange on dogs. I have never before seen a case of the mange that I could not cure with the liquid essence of pokeroot, but have utterly failed with all remedies applied.

Answer: The so-called "red mange" of dogs is really not a mange at all, but simply an irritation of the skin, which makes white hair assume a red color and causes some scratching. The following treatment will usually relieve it. Mix 1 oz. of oil of juniper and 7 ozs. of glycerine, and apply once a day. If it be really a case of mange a tea, or decoction made by boiling one part of stavesacre seed in 20 parts of water for one hour, let it simmer for another hour. Then add water to the original bulk and when cool apply a little to all affected parts and repeat in a week. In cases of mange (parasitic) it is quite as important to scald and clean up the kennel, litter, rugs, etc., as it is to treat the animal itself.

LICE ON CHICKENS.

Mrs. J. R. R., Speed, N. C.—I write to ask you to please tell me through your paper how to get rid of lice on chickens—they are not small lice that usually stay on chickens, it is a large louse. I have tried several ways, but can't blot them out. Any advice from you will be greatly appreciated.

Answer: A very thorough cleaning up of the fowl house, or roosting place, nests, etc., is indispensable. Scrape out the house, cover the floor with fine sand or road dust, and whitewash with wash made with water containing 2 per cent of carbolic acid. If the young chicks as they "come off" are infected (which is almost invariably the case), rub a little pure lard carefully into the down on top of the head and under the throat. Do not mix anything with the lard for young chicks. For the older fowls, but not the hens carrying chicks, anoint about the heads, under the wings and around the vent with an ointment made by thoroughly mixing a teaspoonful of flowers of sulphur with 1 oz. of lard. You may also dust into the feathers insecticide powder, such as pyrethrum, pulverized stavesacre seeds, flowers of sulphur, or even fine road dust or coal ashes.

RHEUMATIC INFLAMMATION.

G. R. W., Concord, N. C.—I have a fine colt that has something wrong with his hind legs. First one and then the other acts likes cramps; he will stand with one leg back, like it was caught, and then jerks it up like a string halt horse when he moves; only does so when he stands up in stables; can't notice it when he is at work everyday. He is 3 years old and has been so since he was 1 year old; not stiff any way; can't notice it in one hour after he is taken out and put to work. Any information as to what is wrong or what to do will be greatly appreciated.

Answer—It is difficult to diagnose such a case with confidence, but the above agrees closely with an affection called by some writers "rheumatic inflammation" of the muscles. It affects particularly the muscles of the loins and hind legs although the muscles of other parts may also be affected. It is usually, if not always, due to exposure to cold, damp weather when the animal has been heated. Give a doze of 6 drams of Barbados aloes and half an ounce of powdered ginger. After the above has operated commence giving one-third ounce doses of Fowler's solution of arsenic daily in a bran mash for several weeks. If the joints swell blister with cantharides. Keep well protected against draughts and damp.

NETTLE-RASH OR SURFEIT OF MARE

J. K. Turner, Cullman, Ala.—The Farmers' department is the first page I look for for. I have learned a heap of good information by reading it. So I want a remedy for my mare. She has bumps on her sides and shulders, have been there for a month; have given her sulphur and some stock food, but don't seem to get any better: they don't seem to be sore. She is a blooded mare and is in good fix and I am very anxious to cure her.

Answer—The disease is probably what is called nettle-rash (or surfeit) and is apt to attack young and vigorous animals about shedding time in the spring. Give her at once 5 or 6 drams of Barbados aloes, or one pound of Glauber's salts. Follow this with daily doses of 1 ounce of Glauber's salts and half an ounce of powdered gentian. The bumps may be wet once a day with a weak solution of alum in water.

(1) NETTLE-RASH. (2) WORMS IN MULE. (3) SPAVIN. (4) PLANTING PEANUTS.

W. A. W., Arlington, Ga.—1. I have a mule that has a humor broke out on her legs from her knees down; nearly all of the hair is off. Will you please give me a remedy for it? 2. I have a mule that is wormy. He passed off some that was from 6 to 10 inches long. Please give me a remedy for destroying them. 3. I have a horse that has a little knot formed under the skin on each hind leg on the inside, or rather in front, just opposite the hock joint. Please name the disease and give me a remedy for the same. 4. When is the proper time to plant peanuts in southwest Georgia.

Answer.—1. See answer to J. K. Turner, under head of "Nettle-rash, or Surfeit of Mare," and treat your mule for the humor as therein directed.

2. For worms in horse or mule give every night and morning as one dose 1 dram each of pure copperas and tartar emetic and three or four tablespoonfuls of linseed meal (or cotton seed meal). Continue for one week, then give a dose of 1 ounce spirits turpentine and 1 pint of raw linseed oil at one dose. At the end of three weeks repeat the entire treatment.

3. This is what is called "bog, or blood, spavin." This form of spavin does not usually cause lameness, but if symptoms of heat and soreness are present bathe the joint several times a day with cold water, following each time with a lotion of 1-2 ounce of sugar of lead in 1 quart of water. If there is no soreness or heat you may immediately rub in a little of a mixture of 1 dram of biniodide of mercury, 1 ounce of lard. Let remain for twenty-four hours with the animal standing in his stall with his head tied up. Then wash off and grease with lard. Repeat the blister every second week.

4. From March 10 to May 1 in your section.

MULBERRIES FOR HOGS.

R. W. Cleveland, Elberton, Ga.—I have been thinking of setting a mulberry orchard out for hogs (ever bearing.) Do you think it would pay to set an orchard out of these trees for hogs—one hundred trees. How long does it take these trees to go to bearing? How far ought they to be set apart? Would it hurt the trees to sow rye in them in September or October for hogs to graze and then work them in something in the summer? Any information you can give me will be appreciated.

Answer.—Those who have tried the experiment report favorably. Set the trees 30 feet apart each way, using the Hick's everbearing. As the trees are very inexpensive you may set them 15 feet apart at first and when they commence to be too crowded remove every alternate row. Again, in five or six years more you can remove every alternate tree in the rows. It would not be well to sow rye or any other small grain the first year or two. The trees commence bearing in two or three years and bear increasing crops for many years. Cotton or sweet potatoes could be grown in the orchard without injury. Growing swine should have an allowance of grain every day. Bermuda grass would make a good combination as a pasture.



WHO CANNOT BE CURED.

Backed up by over a third of a century of remarkable and uniform cures, a record such as no other remedy for the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women ever attained, the proprietors and makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay $500 in legal money of the United States for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb, which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

WHEN LOVE INVITES

The woman follows the man of her choice though the path leads out of Eden into a world untrodden and untried. What is her reward? Many a time when her health is broken by the burdens she has borne for the man's sake, her reward is to see him turn from her to seek rosier cheeks and brighter eyes. It is man's nature to crave beauty in the wife as in the maid. And what woman is there, who would not be happy to keep her maiden bloom when motherhood has crowned her wifely happiness? Some women seem to have found this secret of perpetual youth. "Age cannot wither them." They have learned that fairness of face and form depend upon the health, and that the general health depends upon the local womanly health. They establish regularity of the periods. They dry the disagreeable drains which draw the luster from the eyes and the vermillion from the lips as well as sap the body's strength. They quench the internal fires of inflammation in which the very elements of beauty are consumed. They heal the ulcer which gnaws into the very life. They walk the world as wonders—women exempt from the sacrifice to love. How have they done this? By the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which *makes weak women strong and sick women well.* It matters not how weak the woman is, or how sick she is, "Favorite Prescription" will cure the womanly ills that vex her; will round out the sunken curves of her form, put light in her eyes, tint her cheeks with health's carnation, and make her a glad and happy woman. Hundreds of thousands of women testify to the truth of these statements. Let every ailing woman read the two testimonials given below and remember that these two women speak for more than half a million other women cured by the skill of Dr. Pierce and by the use of his "Favorite Prescription." There is no alcohol in "Favorite Prescription," neither has it any opium or other narcotic.

"Two years ago I began to gradually lose my health," writes Mrs. Nellie D. Stark, Vice-President Bethesda Society, 39 Gardner Street, Worcester, Mass. "Became nervous, lost my appetite, and it seemed impossible to obtain a good night's rest. I became emaciated, hollow-eyed, and suffered with frequent heart palpitation. Complexion was bad and "muddy" looking and I had a haggard expression. I felt as though life had lost its charm; did not care to live, for life without health is simply a living death. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription changed all this. It came as a blessing into my home; I felt better in a short time after starting to use it, and within a month I was like another woman. New life, health and vigor returned and my husband fell in love with me all over again, and a new light and happiness came into my life. Your medicine did all this for me, and it is certainly worthy of praise."

"I was a great sufferer for six years and doctored all the time with a number of physicians but did not receive any benefit," writes Mrs. Geo. Sogden, 641 Bonda Street, Saginaw (South), Michigan. "I had given up all hope of ever getting better, thought I would write to you. When I received your letter telling me what to do I commenced to take your 'Favorite Prescription' and follow your advice. I have taken ten bottles in all, also five vials of the 'Pleasant Pellets.' Am now regular, after having missed two years and suffered with pain in the head and back. I was so nervous, could not eat or sleep. Now I can thank you for my recovery."

LET'S GET ACQUAINTED

Business Men Read This!

We are headquarters for first-class Book-keeper, Stenographer, and high grade help of all kinds. Registered with us are some of the best office help in the South, many of whom can invest from $1,000 to $10,000, with services in your business.

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The Cocktail as a Substitute for Exercise.

(Arthur Ruhl in March Outing.)

The young men who come down to the great city each autumn from the colleges may not have been members of any of their college teams, although they have dabbled in the fun and work of them all. They can pull a tolerable oar, perhaps, fill up, on a pinch, an empty place on a scrub eleven, or oblige a friend by helping to pace him over a 4 or 5-mile cross country jog. In short, for four years of their lives they have grown accustomed to shaking out their dusty brains and logy muscles with a couple of hours' exercise in the late afternoon before dinner time as they have to taking the dinner itself. The practice has assumed almost the dignity of a rite. And to be deprived of it, suddenly and without any available substitute, as the majority of such young men believe themselves to be when they are shut up on the somewhat isolated island of Manhattan, comes hard; comes very hard indeed.

One may ride in the park, perhaps—an agreeable and enlivening diversion—attended only with the difficulty that keeping a horse in New York is just about as expensive as keeping one's self, while the riding of hired horses is a practice attended with as serious burdens to the impecunious as that of frequenting the parquet seats of the Broadway theaters. A walk uptown from a downtown office is a substitute for exercise to which many who do not lean to the amusements already mentioned find themselves reduced at last. A walk of 3 or 4 miles is, to be sure, a certain sort of exercise, and there is no doubt that it is extremely wearying; but to any but the most sluggish temperaments the benefits of a hurried tramp over hard pavements, in the noise of the late afternoon, and through at least a good many of the scenes among which one has worked during the day, are somewhat to be doubted. Even those who affect it regularly are likley, it may be observed, to find a cocktail somewhat of a necessity before dinner—if only to wash the dust from one's throat and the noise of the street from one's ears. There are many who gradually allow this cocktail habit to take the place of their old habit of late afternoon exercise, and who seem to be satisfied that the temporary glow with which they sit down to dinner is a very tolerable substitute for that acquired by methods somewhat less effete. I am not prepared to enter forensically into this delicate subject; but I am informed by the more enlightened of observers that this practice is analogous to metonymy, which the rhetorics define as the substitution of the sign for the thing signified.

Casper Whitney in South America.

(From March Outing.)

Just now, when our country is busy protecting, annexing, recognizing, digging up and commercializing various parts of South America, it is a peculiar thing that no one seems to know anything about the country itself. Nothing is more strikingly significant of this condition than the fact that Caspar Whitney, after traveling and hunting the world over, is only now completing his travels by a trip to South America. Mr. Whitney left New York on February 5 for a two months' journey through our sister continent. His aim is to study the habits and lives of the people, to hunt the jaguar in the jungles and to keep his eyes wide open all the time for vigorous, stirring, human interest articles for Outing. During the absence of the editor the usual comment of the Sportsman's Viewpoint will be omitted.

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Properly fitting Glasses and Murine Eye Remedy promote Eye Comfort. Murine makes weak eyes strong. Soothes; doesn't smart.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

The brightest, wittiest, tersest sayings of the century as printed daily in The New York Press. Published now for the first time in book form. Price 50c; by mail 55c. For sale by JNO. M. MILLER CO., 39 Marietta st., Atlanta, Ga.

Effective Dampener.

(From Town Topics.)

Bunting—Have you heard how they put out the fire at the stock exchange the other day?

Larkin—No; how did they put it out?

Bunting—Threw a few pailfuls of United States steel stock on it.

Spring and Summer ANNOUNCEMENT

We announce the arrival of our latest importations for the season.

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HIGH-CLASS LIVERY.

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Largest and most complete stock of its kind in the South. Four floors filled with Vehicles of every discription,

Surries, Buggies, Stanhopes, Phaetons, Spring Wagons, Drays, Harness, Lap Robes, Whips, Etc.

We also put on the best of Rubber Tires at lowest possibe price.

The New Anaesthetic.

(From Town Topics.)

Dentist—Will you take gas, sir?

Patient—No, just read me a Tribune editorial.

Additional Pullman Service to St. Louis

Commencing May 1, the Western and Atlantic Railroad, the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway and the Illinois Central Railroad will inaugurate, in addition to their "Dixie Flyer" sleeper, which leaves Atlanta at 8:25 a. m., arriving St. Louis 7:08 the following morning, a twelve-section Drawing Room Buffet Sleeping Car, leaving Atlanta daily at 8:30 p. m. and arriving St. Louis 7:35 following evening.

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Is use for over sixty years.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment
cures Spavin and Ringbone.

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cures all forms of Rheumatism.

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limbers up Stiff Joints.

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penetrates to the very bone.

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always gives satisfaction.

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Best for Horse ailments.

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MEXICAN Mustang Liniment
cures Frostbites and Chilblains.

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Best thing for a lame horse.

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drives out all inflammation.

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for Man, Beast or Poultry.

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heals Old Sores quickly.

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cures Caked Udder in cows.

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cures Cuts, Burns, Bruises.

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cures Sprains and Strains.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment
is a positive cure for Piles.

LAND OF THE PHARAOHS SAVED BY LORD CROMER

"EGYPT," says Lord Cromer, in his annual report on that country and the Soudan, "is in a state of transition, and the problem of adapting the whole machine of government to meet the wants of a society which is almost bewildering in the variety of its component parts becomes daily more complex."

There is, however, nothing bewildering or complex in this report, which is a fascinating and lucid summary of the economic and social condition of Egypt today.

Lord Cromer has not only in hand the financial regeneration of a country which Ismail Pasha left burdened with a debt of £100,000,000; but the task, which requires far more adroitness, of transforming the vacillating Egyptian into a good citizen.

The bond which united the former rulers and the ruled in Egypt was, on the one hand, reliance on superior force, and, on the other hand, the fear engendered by the abuse of that force.

"Stated in the most general terms," says Lord Cromer, "the main object to be pursued was manifestly to substitute another bond in place of that which had existed. The new bond had to consist partly in the contentment of the mass of the population, partly in the gradual growth of confidence in the intentions of the rulers, and partly in the establishment of the conviction that the government was strong."

"This has been the basis of British policy in Egypt, and Lord Cromer can now say with confidence that "at no former period in their long history have the people been so prosperous or so contented as at present."

The Official Class.

The official body as a class have yet to become accustomed to the use of the weapons which a civilized system of government has placed in their hands. They have yet to learn that there is a middle term between the exercise of unbridled authority and the weakness which shuns all responsibility.

"Time, patience and the application of sound, just and reasonably liberal principles should enable all the difficulties which may arise from these and similar causes to be solved without resort to any heroic remedies. On this solid basis the superstructure can now be improved and completed in such a manner as time and experience may necessitate."

How exceedingly sound the financial management of the khedive's administration has been may be judged by a glance at the illuminating and understandable figures which Lord Cromer has incorporated in his report.

Every penny of the £8,000,000 which have been spent during the last eighteen years on canals and irrigation has been charged to revenue; and the Suakim-Berber railway, estimated to cost £1,750,000, will be paid for out of the accumulations of past years.

Egypt has no huge deficit to face at the end of its financial year. For 1903 Sir Eldon Gorst had estimated a revenue of £E11,000,000, and an expenditure of £E10,975,000, thus leaving a surplus of £E25,000. The accounts show the following result:

Revenue	£E12,464,000
Expenditure	£E11,720,000
Surplus	£E 744,000

Legacy of Debt.

Though, of course, Egypt is saddled with a very heavy debt, a legacy of other days, Lord Cromer thinks "it ought to be possible to make provision for all capital requirements in the near future without recourse to borrowing."

Lord Cromer dwells at some length on the condition of the fellaheen.

"It is by no means easy," he says, "to obtain any accurate statement of facts bearing on this subject. The peasantry in this country are naturally suspicious. The answers they give to any inquiries connected with their personal affairs have to be received with much caution. So far as can be judged, however, the peasant proprietary class is not only holding its own, but is also possibly showing a slight tendency to increase."

Many degrading superstitions still linger among them. Thus we read: "A belief exists that the act of passing under a gallows, or of touching any portion of the implements used at an execution, is a cure for sterility among women." Executions have now to take place within prison walls.

There is at work in Egypt a very successful system of advancing loans to the fellaheen. As a tentative experiment, the government in 1896 decided to lend £E10,000 to small cultivators. The experiment worked well, and last year £E78,911 was lent to small cultivators for irrigating and developing their land.

In commenting on the railway development of the last twenty years, Lord Cromer makes this pregnant remark:

I regard the expenditure of about £E3,000,000 on the railways during the next few years as the most crying need of the country. This is more urgently required than any further large expenditure on irrigation. It would be easy to show, by reference to the experience of the past and to the facts of the present, that it would be remunerative.

In 1883 the number of passengers conveyed by the state railways was about 2,800,000. In 1903 the number was about 15,000,000.

Foreign Trade.

The foreign trade has considerably expanded. Last year it amounted to £E35,265,400, the value of imports being £E16,146,900, and that of exports £E19,118,500. Compared with 1902, imports have advanced £E1,935,700 and exports £E1,501,500.

An interesting sidelight on the social life of the country is afforded in the section devoted to marriage.

The great facility for divorce allowed by Mohametan law tends more than any other single cause to undermine family life in Moslem countries. I am inclined to think that the practice of divorce, equally with that of polygamy, is diminishing, but that large numbers of Moslems still avail themselves of the provisions of the law to get rid of their wives cannot be doubted.

During the past year 176,474 certificates of Moslem marriages were registered. There were 52,992 cases of divorce. In other words, for every seven women married there were rather more than two divorced.

In a great many cases, however, the husband takes his wife back again after divorcing her; and as in these cases a new certificate of marriage is not necessary, the reunion does not appear in the statistics.

Corruption unfortunately still exists in Egypt in spite of strenuous efforts to stamp it out. There is, too, among Egyptian officials, a universal tendency to shirk responsibility, and to look to the letter rather than to the spirit of the law.

Lord Cromer has a curious story to tell in confirmation of this:

I have heard of a doctor being sent to examine into the condition of a station-master supposed to be insane. On entering the room, he was attacked and nearly strangled by the madman. He was able, after a sharp struggle, to call on two orderlies, who had been present all the time, to seize the man. They saluted and did so. On being asked why they had not interfered sooner, they replied that they had received no orders to that effect. Without doubt, they considered that the struggle on the floor, which they had witnessed, was part of some strange European process, with which they were unfamiliar, for dealing with insane stationmasters. Similar cases, all leading to the same general conclusion, are very frequently brought to my notice.

Not long ago it was the practice, if an accident occurred in the streets, not to transport the individual who had been injured at once to the hospital, but to leave him lying on the ground, whateyer might be his condition, until the proper official had arrived.

Since 1899 the amount of crime in Egypt has been growing inexplicably. In 1896 the number of crimes committed was 1,866. In 1903 it was 2,121.

Crime generally goes hand in hand with poverty, but the reverse has been the case here, where the whole population has been growing in wealth simultaneously with the increase in crime.

The Soudan.

Lord Cromer is not so optimistic about the future of the Soudan. To begin with there is the "amazing" decrease in the population to be faced.

Prior to the Dervish rule it was 8,525,000, today it is 1,870,500; 6,654,000 is the terrible toll of human lives claimed by disease and warfare during the rule of the Mahdi.

"One has only to travel through the country," says Sir Reginald Wingate, "to realize the terrible ravages of Dervish misrule, of which there is such painful evidence in the wholesale destruction of towns and villages, and the enormous tracts of once cultivated land now either a barren wilderness or overgrown with thorns and high grass, necessitating immense labor to clear and bring again under the plow."

"The future of the Soudan," says Lord Cromer, "would appear to depend mainly on (1) good administration; (2) an increase of the population; (3) the improvement of its communications; (4) water supply and cotton cultivation; (5) cheap fuel."

Altogether the outlook is not promising. The Soundanese are not industrious. Their wants are few and simple, and they have yet to learn the lesson which lies at the root of all labor problems—that a man must work or starve.

In time, thinks Lord Cromer, the surplus population of Egypt, which is in many districts becoming congested, may be induced to move into the Soudan.

In default of an adequate supply of native labor, the experiment has been tried of getting the nomad Arabs, whose antipathy to any form of labor is well known, to work; and several hundred Bedouins are now engaged on the Suakim-Berber railway.

Cotton Growing.

There can be no doubt that cotton of good quality can be produced in the Soudan. The Soudan was the original home of Egyptian cotton. The reports of the experts on the small quantity of cotton now grown in different localities is distinctly favorable. Cotton is now, however, for the most part a rain crop. What is required is to cultivate the plant on irrigated lands.

The question of cotton cultivation is intimately connected with the water supply, and this latter is the one issue where Egyptian and Soudanese interests conflict, for if much water from the Upper Nile is drawn off, the land near the mouth must suffer.

It has already been decided to allow a sufficient amount of water to be taken from the Nile in summer to permit of an experiment in cotton cultivation on a fairly large scale being made in the Berber district. This can be done without inflicting any injury on Egypt.

Some portons of the country can be irrigated without recourse to the Nile, and in others cotton will grow in the rain-watered lands.

There are now five establishments in the Soudan in which instruction is, to a certain extent, given in English. These are the Gordon college and the four primary schools at Khartoum, Omdurman, Wadi Halfa and Suakim. There is also a government school at Berber where instruction is only given in Arabic.

While agreeing that with a judicious expenditure of capital, and the continuous application of a system of government such as that now beng directed by Sir Reginald Wingate, the future of the Soudan will not be altogether gloomy, Lord Cromer concludes with the cautious words, "Progress will be slow."

Since the Eldest Was a Baby.

I am proud to recommend Cheney's Expectorant as a cure for coughs and colds. I have used it with my children since the oldest was a baby, and have never known it to fail.

Mrs. Sarah L. Morrow, Hopkins Ferry, Miss.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, May 1.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

Georgia—Fair Monday, except showers in west portion; Tuesday showers, cooler in the interior, light variable winds.

Tennessee—Increasing cloudiness Monday followed by showers; Tuesday showers and cooler.

Kentucky—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Eastern Texas—Showers Monday and Tuesday; light variable winds mostly southeasterly.

North Carolina and South Carolina—Fair Monday; Tuesday showers, cooler in the interior, variable winds becoming fresh northeast.

Eastern Florida—Fair Monday; Tuesday showers, light variable winds.

Western Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday except showers and cooler in north portion.

United Workmen Hold Service.

Augusta, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—The Ancient Order of United Workmen held public memorial services this afternoon. Elaborate musical programme and ritual were performed. Hon. C. E. Dunbar delivered the eulogy. The deceased brothers are Colonel W. C. Jones and Professor John Neely.

NEW STADIUM OPENS TONIGHT

Butler and Monroe Will Meet in Fifteen Mile Race.

Thousands of people took advantage of the fine weather yesterday and went to Piedmont park to inspect the new Stadium bicycle track.

The track and grand stand are all complete and ready for the opening tonight. As the last finishing touches were made Saturday afternoon, Building Inspector Pittman came out and surveyed the big track and grand stand. He pronounced it as safe beyond the limit of the big crowd that might be expected.

The grand stand all around has been built so that it is capable of holding the weight of twice the number of people that could possibly be crowded into the seats. The track is built in the same substantial manner, and Inspector Pittman could not find one weak spot in the construction of the Stadium. In the lighting of the big arena sixty arc lights, each with a 20,000 candle power, with 1,500 incandescent lamps, will furnish the light.

The weather man has promised to break his rule in the past regarding the reputation of Manager Prince, and will give him good warm weather on this occasion, with the splendid card offered in the race between Butler and Monroe.

Both Munroe and Butler are in the best of condition and riding very fast miles. From 1:12 up to 1:20 will be the speed dealt out by this speedy pair of pace followers behind wind shields. This will be the first race ever seen in Atlanta when big sixteen horse-power motors fitted with wind splitters have been used. Both men are evenly matched and promise to break records for 8-lap tracks.

The evening's engagement will commence at 8:30 o'clock with the amateur riders in a 1-mile handicap, being three heats and two out of each heat to qualify for the final. Both Munroe and Butler will give an exhibition before they race, and Hoffman, the famous motor cyclist, will ride an exhibition mile on his racing motor, which he thinks he can bring close to the one-minute mark.

Tracks of the street car company have been laid up to the entrance of the Stadium.

AT ST. MARK CHURCH.

Dr. Charles O. Jones Preaches from Text: Jesus Said I Am the Way.

At St. Mark church the morning sermon was by Dr. Charles O. Jones, the pastor, from the text John xiv, 6: "Jesus said unto him, I am the way." He said in substance:

"Jesus had said unto His disciples that He must leave them and the way they knew and whither they knew. Thomas questioned Him closely and the text is the reply that Jesus gave him.

"The fact that man was driven out of Eden shows the horrible nature of sin and that by it he lost everything; his hopes and his possessions and even the road to salvation. Jesus announces that He is the right road to heaven. His announcement means that He will teach us the way of salvation. The Jew may seek his law and there be wounded in conscience, but there is no balm for conscience in the law. The materialist cannot find in all the beautiful order of nature the way of salvation, the paths but lead to confusion and bring man to despair when he seeks to justify himself.

"The Old Testament is full of Christ. The words there given of Him teach us how complete is His salvation. No one else has words of salvation. Paul put all things aside as outweighed by the Christ.

In all ages men have felt the need of a mediator between themselves and God. This usually took the form of animal sacrifices. The essential law of sacrifice is this: Man has broken the law and he must propitiate the violated law and bring a victim to die for him and take his place in the execution of the law. These but typify and foreshow the Christ who was to die for all and make peace for the world by His sacrificial death.

"At the crucifixion the veil of the temple that separated the holy place from the holy of holies was rent in twain from the top to the bottom. Christ thus entered this once for all, instead of the yearly visit of the Jewish high priest who performed there the prescribed rites.

"Jesus was an example to us in all things, when He was reviled He reviled not again. He went about doing good, showing God to humanity and teaching and healing men. If the mind be in us that was in Christ Jesus we will follow His blessed example.

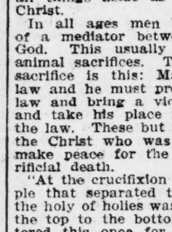
"Jesus is like the city of refuge. The man fleeing to escape the avenger of blood could enter in and be saved. The roads were plain and plainly marked and the gates were never shut. The Bible marks our way to Him plainly to us.

"How simple it is to be saved. No scientific problem to be solved, no metaphysical discussions to enter upon, simply to trust in Jesus Christ as the Savior. There is only one way and if we do not go on that way we do not go at all.

"Earthly roads fall into decay, philosophers wax old and wear away, but the way of salvation is always in repair and it is ample and equal to every demand upon it. Salvation is provided for all men, every succeeding generation may come and find safety. He is the king's highway lifted up and prepared straight in the wilderness. His ways are ways of pleasantness and all His paths are peace, leading to the everlasting habitations of our Father that have been prepared for His people."

I CHARGE NOTHING For Consultation.

I desire to give everyone who is afflicted an opportunity to consult me fully about their case, and will make no charge whatever for my expert opinion and advice. I know that this is an unusual offer, but it is in keeping with the liberal policy which I have always pursued toward the afflicted, and the invitation is freely extended to all. I can tell you all about your case, what mistakes have been made in its treatment, and what is required to bring you back to perfect health.



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NO BURSTS OF ELOQUENCE NOW CHARM THE COMMONS

HAS the quality of parliamentary oratory declined? We are apt in many things to worship the past, and to believe that "there were giants in those days," and not in these, says The London Mail.

Our oratorical standard is liable to be a false one. The recorded speeches of Chatham and his rivals, preserved as models of rhetoric and exercises in elocution, were not really spoken by them, but were written from memory and imagination by Dr. Johnson. The pure Saxon and fine imagery of John Bright's speeches stand on firm ground of historic truth, and set an almost unapproachable standard for writers and speakers. None of our latter day statesmen rival him. No one tries to equal the matchless flow of Mr. Gladstone's speech, or his range of subject, or hopes to equal his magnetic power over an audience.

But parliament has not entirely lost by the change to a more businesslike style. Speeches are much shorter nowadays; no one save Gerald Balfour ventures to speak more than an hour and a half. The florid style has gone. Latin tags are heard only four or five times a session, and generally from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Only Henry Chaplin affects the Johnsonian style and the grand manner of the past, and one feels that he speaks in perorations. He seldom employs fewer than three.

Mr. Chamberlain.

By common consent Mr. Chamberlain is the greatest debater among living statesmen. His power of exposition is unrivalled, his replies to criticism are best when the criticism seems most destructive, and his power over an audience is complete. Perfect simplicity, pellucid clearness of thinking arising from absolute mastery of his own case, and the relentless march of logically arranged arguments are the essential features of his style. Quickness of retort, the capacity of thinking on his feet as he speaks, and the art of feeling the pulse of the audience as he goes along, are but minor though invaluable aids to success.

Dangerous as he is in destructive mood, using sledge hammer strokes, he is even more to be feared in his playful humors. The "jam and pickles" speech, in which he toyed with Winston Churchill as a cat does with a tiny mouse, was one of the gems of last session.

The prime minister in some respects equals Mr. Chamberlain. No one is more alert at seizing on a false note in an opponent's speech or getting his rapier into a chink in the armor. Infinite dexterity and the faculty of throwing his whole soul into a case, his personal force and the power of attracting or rousing the loyalty of followers, give him immense advantage. But in exposition, in platform speaking, and the control of great assemblies, Mr. Balfour's nervous, intermittent style lacks the force which carries Mr. Chamberlain along.

Arts and Wiles.

What we are accustomed to call the arts and wiles of the orator are possessed in greatest measure by Lord Rosebery, who in his happiest moods plays upon all the emotions of an audience, moves them to laughter and to tears, and again rouses them to righteous indignation, with the same ease as a conductor rules an orchestra.

Since Sir William Harcourt found the years become heavy, Mr. Asquith is the most agile debater on the liberal front bench, and to him frequently falls the honor of attacking Mr. Chamberlain. Unfortunately the house of commons agrees with Mr. Balfour that the legal and other opinions of the lawyers on both sides invariably coincide with the views held by the party to which they belong, and there is an inclination to forget the statesman's fervor and look for the advocate's wig. Against that feeling Mr. Asquith struggles manfully. No one can gather the tangled threads of a debate or drive home a charge in sharp, pointed argument better than he. Skillful, adroit and forceful, he is a tower of strength to his friends. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is too much weighed down by his responsibilities to shine in the war of wits, though his pawky Scotch humor does break forth on occasion. Still, he is dull rather than inspiring.

Contrasts.

Mr. John Morley on a platform is quite a different man from Mr. John Morley in the house. Before a great audience he is brisk, electric, epigrammatic, full of quaint conceits. In the house of commons he seems to be overpowered by his task, speaks with a scrupulous care that becomes timidity, and ends in confusion. A liberal front bencher who will some day get the recognition he deserves is Sir Edward Grey. Fly-fishing is the only obstacle in the way of his advancement. Unstudied, almost careless in manner, rising about half-past 4 of an afternoon, and resting an elbow on the big, brass-bound box, he will raise a flagging debate to a high level with fresh ideas, accurate and complete information and suggestive views, all offered with a modest deference but quiet assurance that attract and please.

A slightly younger man, Mr. George Wyndham, made good use of his leader's absence, and by a couple of speeches greatly advanced his reputation as an orator. Ornate, even florid, Mr. Wyndham is nevertheless an adroit and skilful debater, and his handling of the details of the land bill in the house and in committee proved his business talent and the human gift for the management of men.

Under the gangway on the same side are three men of vastly different qualities who have the ear of the whole house. Mr. Lloyd-George won notoriety by attacks on Mr. Chamberlain, just as Lord Randolph Churchill achieved fame by his attacks on Mr. Gladstone. He has lived down the burlesque of his salad days, and the work he did on the education bill has solidified to some extent a repute as a serious politician. Clever debating points cleverly put, audacity in assault only occasionally passing the limits of taste, pungent wit, and a pleasing faculty of ridicule, make his speeches an entertainment which no member willingly misses. The only man who excels him in wit is Mr. Tim Healy, who is, however, not always so effective. At their backs is Mr. John Redmond, a rotund orator of the old school, one of the finest speakers in the chamber, a little inclined to pomposity and the dictatorial manner.

The Plain Men.

The plain men "who have something to say, and sit down when they have said it," are, after all, the backbone of the debates. A simple manufacturer from Manchester, or a shipowner from Liverpool, or a "shopkeeper" (as Sir J. B. Maple used to call himself) is heard with gladness for the direct, practical sense he brings with him; but he must not presume to disparage the "young aristocrats" as some would do. After all, the young aristocrats do take broad views occasionally. Of the aristocrats, Lord Hugh Cecil is the type and the leader. The ability, independence, integrity, and political sense of the Cecils combine to make him a real force. Equally important to true oratory is the propulsive force of enthusiasm which animates all his speeches and drives him into interruptive scenes during the reply.

There is no mistaking Lord Hugh's sincerity and that is why the house listens with such interest to all he says. He seems to bottle up his feelings as long as he can, to wait in the hope that he may avoid speaking; but as the debate proceeds and "vulgar error" in religion, education, or economics is heaped on error, restraint gives way, and he must speak. Without notes, but with a mind full to bursting with the subject, he pours forth in a rapid, rushing flow of clever, thoughtful, original views and witty sallies, and reaches his conclusion on a plane of lofty morality or a high imperial idea.

SOURCE OF NEW ELEMENTS FOUND BY DR. BASKERVILLE

THOSE who look at that common object, an incandescent gas mantle, will regard it with more respect—even when it is so inconsiderate as to fly to pieces at an awkward moment—when they learn that it is the source of the new elements discovered, as announced in The London Daily Mail by Dr. Baskerville.

Sir William Ramsay, who talked on this subject with his usual lucidity and good nature, yesterday explained that thorium oxide, of which Welsbach mantles are chiefly composed, only gives a poor light when it is quite pure. To obtain brilliant results it has to be contaminated—a new illustration of Bacon's assertion of the advantages found in "a mixture of a lie."

Among the impurities which improve the light-giving power of the Welsbach mantle must now be reckoned Dr. Baskerville's new elements. It is very interesting to know that the new element which Sir William Ramsay has lately detected in the "cubical crystals," of which he obtained a large quantity from Ceylon—hoping in vain to extract much radium from them—is probably identical with Dr. Baskerville's independent discovery.

"Which is it?" Sir William was asked, "carolinium or berzelium?"

He laughed and answered, "Either—perhaps both. I cannot say until I get further details. But the curious thing about these new radio-active elements is that they are so hard to distinguish from one another."

"They shade into each other?"

"Not that," answered Sir William. "They are perfectly well defined while they last; but they are not permanent, and one changes into another in the oddest way—in a way to revolutionize the popular notion of an element, which involves a conception of immutability.

"We have measured the life of some of these elements and their emanations. The longest-lived is radium itself, which lasts about 1,150 years.

"We have recently discovered quite unmistakably that uranium does give birth to radium—breaks down into it, I should rather say. That, again, is why radium is the commonest of these new elements.

"Some of these elements are almost evanescent. The emanation from my new element is singularly difficult to study, because it only endures for a second or two."

A reference to what is likely to be done with the radium research fund to which the Goldsmiths' company has just contributed £1,000, caused Sir William Ramsay to mention three pieces of work to which it might profitably be devoted.

The most interesting to an outsider is the preparation of pure radium—at present we only know its salts, chiefly the bromide—which he hopes himself to do before long. He has already obtained an amalgam of mercury, radium, and barium, from which the mercury can be driven off by heat, and it ought not to be impossible to get rid of the barium, too, leaving pure metallic radium.

WANT BITHULITIC PAVING.

Residents Along Peachtree Road Are Anxious To Have New Paving.

Residents of Peachtree road are anxious to secure the new bithulitic paving for their thoroughfare and will probably have a committee before the county commissioners in the near future, perhaps during the next session of that body.

The paving is now being laid on Piedmont avenue from the city limits to the gate of the Piedmont Driving Club. It is being put there for the purpose of testing its durability and general usefulness as a paving.

Some residents of Peachtree road are of the opinion that a much better test will be obtained for the paving by placing it on Peachtree road. They are now agitating the question with the intention of calling a meeting of the residents of that section of the county in the event it is learned that a sufficient number desire the new paving.

CHRISTIAN PARTY GATHERS.

Second Annual Session Now Going on at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., March 1.—The second annual convention of the United States Christian party began here today in Music hall. William Rudolph Benkert of St. Louis, chairman of the national executive committee, presided. A number of addresses were made, among the speakers being Rev. George L. Green, of New York. Chairman Benkert made a brief address in which he called attention to the principles of the party and then started to submit suggestions to be embodied in the platform. At once several members arose and made objections on the ground that this being the Sabbath day no political topics should be discussed. This being the unanimous voice of the convention the platform discussion was discontinued until tomorrow. Tonight Dr. J. L. Dobbs, of Pittsburg, Pa., made an address of a devotional order.

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EXPERIENCES OF ARTISTS WITH HIS BRITISH MAJESTY

The artistic world has lately noticed an inclination on the part of the king to grant more sittings to portrait painters than at any previous time in his majesty's career, says The London Mail.

The fact has been all the more commented upon because the King is understood to have no great liking for "the studio pose." Moreover, the calls upon his majesty's time were never so great as at present. These circumstances notwithstanding, the royal sittings graciously accorded of late have become so numerous as to necessitate the fitting up of a room in the north wing of Buckingham palace as a studio.

In this, as in other respects, the king is always prepared to recognize genius irrespective of nationality. Hence the large number of foreign artsist resident in London who are at present or have been lately engaged upon portraits of his majesty.

Mr. Weigall is executing a three-quarter length portrait for Wellington college. John Longstaff, the Australian, is painting another to the order of Earl Beauchamp. Other commissions are being or have been recently completed by Emil Fuchs, M. V. O., and M. Mordecai, while E. A. Abbey, R. A., is painting the official picture of the coronation, in which 250 portraits will appear—all the originals of which, including the king and queen, have granted special sittings.

Emil Fuchs, to whom the king sat a number of times for the present postage stamps, the coronation medals, and the portrait for the king's Prussian regiment, is enthusiastic on the subject of his majesty's qualifications as a sitter.

"Before the king enters the studio," said the famous artist, "he has decided in exactly what manner and position he requires the portrait to be painted. With that wonderful tact which distinguishes him, he talks of nothing but art. He tells of the great pictures he has seen in his world-wide travels."

His majesty has "a refined and cultivated taste in art. But that is not to be wondered at," said Mr. Fuchs, "for he has lived among the great creations at Buckingham palace, Windsor, Marlborough house and Sandringham. Surrounded daily by the best in the world of art, his majesty quickly detects the poor or the mediocre."

John Longstaff furnishes an interesting account of his experiences while painting the king's portrait at Buckingham palace. The unfinished picture hung in the palace studio.

"After a little time and without any warning," says the Australian artist, "the door opened and in walked the king, followed by an equerry, who came forward and introduced me. The king went up to the picture, and after looking at it attentively, turned, and remarked that it looked 'very dignified.' Looking again, he made a suggestion in reference to one portion, and stood beside the frame so that a comparison might be made. I made several notes, after which the king and I gazed at one another for a few moments, during which I rapidly made mental memoranda."

When in town the king occasionally drops into the studio of some artist engaged upon a picture he is interested in. One of these surprise visits he recently paid to Alfred Gilbert, R. A., who at the time was working upon a statute of the queen. Mr. Gilbert had his shirt sleeves rolled up and was wearing an apron when an assistant burst in upon him with the announcement, "The king is coming!"

Mr. Gilbert—so the story goes—seized his silk hat instead of his coat. Then when the king entered the work room the sculptor realized that he was wearing a silk hat and a long apron, and that his shirt sleeves were still tucked up.

Conscious that he must look very ridiculous, Mr. Gilbert essayed to remove the hat. But the king, thinking that the artist wished to uncover in ceremonial salutation, insisted upon his retaining that article. Repeatedly, when he suspected that the king was not looking, Mr. Gilbert tried to disencumber himself of the hat, but his majesty always caught him in the act, and smilingly urged him to restore his headgear.

Shingle Mill Burned.

Vidalia, Ga., March 1.—(Special.)—A large saw, shingle and stave mill belonging to Wiley Phillips, some 3 or 4 miles in the country, together with several thousand feet of lumber, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. Origin unknown, though it is thought to be incendiary. No insurance.

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CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.

ATLANTA, GA., May 2, 1904.

Play ball!

On to St. Louis, but see that you go heeled.

Spring refuses to be rushed with the peekaboo waist.

"The banks of the Yalu far away" are slippery with blood.

The coming campaign will be largely devoted to a stump definition of "Rooseveltism."

The republican congress didn't allow the statute of limitations to expire with the session.

They can say what the please about J. Ham Lewis' pink whiskers, but a $25,000 attorney fee talks.

The administration ought not to keep swatting Senator Dick just because he was Senator Hanna's Man Friday.

If May don't do better the ice man will know how to sympathize with the pecuniary sorrows of the spring poet.

When Teddy goes campaigning this fall he ought to take Brother Crum along with him as a rear platform exhibit.

"Thou, too, sail on, O" City of Atlanta! If you're anything like your namesake you'll lead old Neptune a lively chase.

The Chicago university has just purchased a lot of fossils, as if its faculty collection of the sort were insufficient.

It is a mighty easy matter for congress to do nothing but spend money; it is not so easy, however, for the people to foot the bills.

Hum—the other powers will see about keeping hands off when Russia has licked Japan to a standstill and is about to make a quick lunch of the Asiatic continent.

Judge Powers, of Salt Lake City, says the Mormon church is a great trust. Like the other trusts, we observe that it finds shelter behind the grafty old party.

The impression of the fifty-eighth congress made upon the country is just the kind of an impression the democrats would have had it make. "Turn the rascals out."

The democratic minority, under the able leadership of Williams, of Mississippi, not only put the republican congress on the defensive, but the g. o. p. on the hog train.

The latese advices from the Far East are to the effect that the Japs are still marching on. Having thrashed the Russians on sea, the Mikado's forces are repeating the job on land.

The esteemed Boston Herald asks what becomes of all the $20 gold pieces the mints turn out. Deacon Rockefeller utilizes them for reducing to convenient compass the small change of the common people.

Poor Uncle Andy Carnegie has given away so much money to philanthropy that he has now but a paltry $385,000,000 left. It will be base ingratitude if the world ever permits him to be buried in the potter's field.

Henceforth the subjects of the ameer of Afghanistan will not be allowed to have more than four wives per capita. The ameer being a modern reformer, is forninst monopolizing the female supply in restraint of marriage.

"P stands for Parker and likewise for president," says The Atlanta Constitution. R stands for Roosevelt and likewise for reelection, and there you are again.—Denver Post.

But when, we beg to inquire, was Roosevelt ever elected president of the United States?

Probably no congress ever adjourned with more unfinished important business in the pigeon hole than was left by the late unlamented session. Minority Leader Williams said truly of the fifty-eighth congress:

"It does not want corruption in the departments, abuses in the law, executive usurpation of legislative power, tariff tax extortions or anything else to be investigated or corrected except by the friends of the abuses, usurpations, corruptions or extortions."

And it literally slunk away from its "plain duty" by "premature adjournment."

A Republican Boomerang.

We have not heard the last of the recent brutal attack made on Mr. Bourke Cockran by the republicans. There will be echoes from it all through the campaign that is about to begin. It is said on what seems to be good authority that the republicans decided on it as a party measure, thinking to make it available as campaign material. The duty of making the assault is said to have been placed on the shoulders of Mr. Dalzell at a conference of party leaders, and he carried out his part of the programme as effectually as he could. He did his best, but he could not foresee the result, in which both he and his party associates have found humiliation.

It seems queer, all things considered, that the exigencies of party leadership in the house, where the republican majority is so large as to be almost unwieldly, should have called for such an attack and it is almost impossible not to conclude that the republicans have for the time being lost their heads. Through Mr. Dalzell they have advertised to the country at large that they are willing to use a man of talent, profit by his services, and then denounce him as a taker of bribes and a general corruptionist. If this be not the meaning of the republican attack on Bourke Cockran—if this be not its moral—we can only say that it is the strangest proceeding that ever took place in the halls of congress, the strangest and the most senseless.

Moreover, it was something more than an attack on the New York congressman; it cuts deeper and goes further; for what would it have availed the republican party, with its immense resources and its army of mercenaries, to show forth to the world that one of the men who assisted it to victory at a trying time had been purchased for that purpose—had been bought for the occasion? In the event, as we have seen, the assault failed, and the assailant became the victim, but what of those who planned the attack, and put Dalzell forward only because of a certain fluency and irresponsibility of statement? What did they hope to achieve if the assault had been as successful as they hoped it would? What purpose was behind it all, if it was not meant to place the slur of scandal on the forehead of every democrat who was moved by his convictions to lend his aid and assistance to the republican party in a campaign that was in every way remarkable?

It is to this feature of the Dalzell-Cockran episode that we desire to call the attention of our friends, the gold democrats, whose assistance in the campaign that is just ahead we confidently expect and hope for. It is perfectly well known that Mr. Cockran returned to this country from Europe in response to a request from democrats with whom he had long been associated, and in whom he had the greatest confidence. The men who sent for Mr. Cockran and besought his assistance were men like Governor Flower, who represented the democratic sound money league, as it was called, and he went into the campaign at their instigation. He alone is responsible for the course he took after he had consented to do what he could. As a gold democrat, he spoke and voted for Mr. McKinley, and in doing so, merely placed himself in the same boat with thousands of other men who had been democrats all their lives, and were still democrats on every other issue save that of money. The gold democrats are confined to no particular section of the country; they are to be found in all sections; and a charge against one of them, is a slur against all. They all had the same aims, the same purposes, the same desires; for good or ill, they were all in the same boat, and the republican party was profiting by their position.

If the charges brought against Mr. Cockran were to be brought against all who were his political companions and associates, they could do no more than he has done. They could hardly be expected to floor their slanderers as effectually as Mr. Cockran did, but they could prove their innocence, as the New York congressman has proved his. But the charge, brought in the way it was, and with the knowledge nad connivance of the republican leaders in congress, represents the attitude of that party toward all the gold democrats who came to its assistance in 1896. It shows that the republican party suspects them all—and it also shows how short a distance political gratitude can travel before it expires.

But the attack on Mr. Cockran shows something else besides all this. Where there is a bribe-taker, there must be a bribe-giver, and if the charge that Mr. Dalzell brought against the New York congressman had been capable of proof, if it could have been established beyond dispute, it would have proved that the republican party was as corrupt as the man it had succeeded in corrupting. And even as it stands, although Mr. Cockran has cleared his own skirts very effectually, the skirts of the republican party are not cleared; for Mr. Dalzell, representing, as he did, the leaders of his party in the house, has demonstrated beyond all question, not only that his party is armed with all the tools and intentions of corruption, but that it stands ready to expose and denounce those who may fall victims to its corrupting influence, and its criminal cajolery.

The republicans in congress have heretofore been noted for their shrewd tactical management, and for the success with which they have avoided the pitfalls that are always before the feet of folly; but they seem to have lost the cunning which has always served them instead of the broad statesmanship that formerly characterized the public men of all parties. The episode which goaded Mr. Gockran into displaying all his brilliant qualities is but the culmination of a series of events going to show that the republicans have lost their level-headedness and their art of manipulating circumstances to fit their purposes. Whatever the real cause, it cannot be doubted that the masterly way in which the democratic minority has been led has contributed largely to confusion of the republicans and to their undoing in parliamentary methods.

They have been compelled to adjourn the session to prevent the democrats from doing them any further damage, and it may be said of them that no adjournment of congress ever left a dominant party in sorer straits.

Unhappy Czar Nicholas.

Kings, as well as humbler mortals, may miss their callings. This is a fact which is irrefutably shown in the case of Nicholas, "little father" to his people, and czar of all the Russias. American sympathies, for economic and human reasons, are largely with the aggressive little folk of Di Nippon, but one cannot resist a feeling of genuine commiseration for the frail, kind-faced man who nominally dominates Muscovite policies and enterprises.

If the republican wants a convincing argument against the folly of hereditary rulership, here is a most trenchant one right to his hand. For the son of the man whom Swinburne pronounced a "red tyrannicide" absolutely lacks those qualities which are necessary to make authority effectual, even though that authority be exercised by an autocrat. Persons of experience and discrimination who have had opportunities for closely studying Nicholas agree that he is credulous, undiscerning, of a limited mental scope which fritters away in an absorption in detail the force which should be expended in mastering epochal problems, and of a temperament fatally responsive to the sinister influence of designing ministers. His one redeeming characteristic is his amiability—an excellent trait in a ruler, but which, unsupported by more positive qualities, is a pitifully puny asset for the management of a powerful empire.

The fact that the present war found the Russian army and navy in a terribly unprepared state is charged to mercenary incompetents who purposely misled the czar into believing, either that the Japanese would never dare wage war or that if they did so, the splendidly ready Russian army and navy would make short work of the enemy. Even after reports came in of crushing reverses, a shallow, vicious ministry with insolent effrontery continued its work of deception until finally, the gentle-mannered ruler overwrought beyond endurance, he decreed degradations right and left in an attempt at punishment and reformation. This flurry of energy exhausted, he again returned to the endless monotony of trivial minutia, with which his cunning advisers divert his attention from the vital affairs of state.

Left to his own impulses and judgment, Nicholas would rule gently, inaugurate many radical reforms and spend the most of his days in the enjoyment of domestic pleasures. Forced by the accident of birth to regulate the affairs of the world's most powerful absolute monarchy, he is living a daily torment of fear, heavy responsibility and suffering. Fitted for the ways of peace, environment and natural pride have distorted his career into a grotesque burlesque of its original dimensions

Fluorescent "Mrs. Wiggs."

"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" has broken into the Associated Press reports, which is saying a good deal for a character which many people supposed was fictitious. For one must be something or do something very remarkable or unique to attain this distinction. And the many persons who are conversant with the delicious details, are not prepared to deny that "Mrs. Wiggs" supplies both ingredients of the prescription.

"Mrs. Wiggs" is undoubtedly one of the most charming and original philosophers which recent fiction has introduced to a jaded public. She depicts inimitably and naively the griefs and suffering of the humbliest poor. Her privations and trials are almost as numerous as her brood of towheads. She is constantly on the frayed edge of nothingness, as applied to food and clothes, and her roof contains more leaks than shingles. Notwithstanding these melancholy facts, she is one of the cheeriest, wittiest, most sanguine mortals it has been our pleasure to meet, within or without the covers of a book. Each reverse is met with undaunted front and cheerful hope. When it would appear that fate had exhausted its vials on her unassuming head, she is unafraid and effulgent with a grimly humorous optimism which is the delight of the discerning reader.

The little pleasures which even the poor take as a matter of course, are verdant spots in her career and that of her offspring, whether they be "Europenia" or "Asia." Living on a level even lower than poverty, if that were imaginable, she teaches the discontented ones of life a creed of resignation and contentment as salubrious and uplifting as the tang of the sea air. Incongruously enough, she is most lovable when fortune repents its evil, and instead of arrows begins to shower favors and sunshine across her pathway. Altogether, a character at which we can laugh and over which we may weep, almost in the same breath. A curious temperamental compound of May and December.

It happens, however, that Mrs. Rice, the author of "Mrs. Wiggs," adapted that lady from real life. In person, she is Mrs. Mary Bass, of Louisville, although it is veraciously stated she lives in a bona fide "Cabbage Patch." So overrun has Mrs. Bass been with curious readers of the book that she declares she has been forced to "move upstairs," that she has lost most of her hair, which went as souvenirs, and that the offers of charity have seriously wounded her pride. So exasperating grew the ministrations of admirers that in a fit of forgivable wrath "Mrs. Wiggs" empties a pan of dishwater on the head of one lady unusually aggressive. The offended individual brought her into court, but the judge, with a fine appreciation of the situation, dismissed her with words of sympathy and counsel.

"Mrs. Wiggs" has brought us many a happy, carefree moment. May she long continue her benign, rollicksome, pathetic mission.

THE PASSING THRONG.

"'Debt' was the subject of the sermon preached today by one of Atlanta's best known pastors," said the churchgoer, "and some of the statements he made were of more than passing interest. Many of us are taught practically from our childhood to abhor debt, and yet this pastor asserted what is evidently true when the subject is analyzed, that debt is one of the strongest foundation stones of modern progress.

"'Why,' said the minister, 'if every corporation and individual in Atlanta was required to pay his honest debts before sundown today practically everybody in town would be bankrupt.'

"It had never occurred to me in just that light before, but very little insight is needed to see that honest debt is the incentive to achievement, consequently a means toward progress. Of course the minister spoke only of honest debt; it would be his last act to encourage any other kind. The honest debts of a state or a nation mean public improvements of which the people enjoy the benefit, and into these they enter willingly knowing they must labor to make restitution. The honest debts of a corporation mean that its officers must strive to make its operation profitable. The honest debts of an individual provide blessings which must be paid for in honest toil. So he made it out that debt is not such a bad thing after all. It is an essential part of the machinery of life.

"The minister's application of his thought to the Christian religion is readily apparent. That every church and every member of it owes a debt to the community and to the great Creator, a debt which is never quite fully paid though the assets are there, is a fact which no thinking Christian will for a moment dispute."

A great prize fighter was pointed out to a young Atlanta girl on the occasion of a recent visit to New York. She stared at him in her youthful curiosity—the natural curiosity which such a person always evokes—and for some moments watched his movements.

"Why, he seems to be a gentleman," she said, "and not at all the rough and uncouth rowdy I expected to see." And similar comments were made as the result of her surprise at not beholding the "capped and sweatered" form so common to the comic supplement in portraying adherents of the prize ring. Why should he appear in one of New York's most fashionable restaurants when he had always been associated with the tough resorts of the east side, wherever that might be?

This particular prize fighter had reached the summit of his profession and had been crowned with all the laurels that fall to the lot of the most successful in his class. His achievements required not alone muscular strength, but a skillful use of it, and that means a superior and adapted mental power. And so success will mark and single out the triumphant in any class, no matter what that class may be as a whole or what may be thought of it. Were his calling unknown, even the most successful gambler might enter the ball room or appear at the family fireside without once giving the sign that he was below the standard in the social scale. Wherever a superior mentality makes a man superior to his fellows in any class, he wears the stamp of that superiority in his manners, in his dress, in his whole appearance.

Perhaps it is not wholly apropos, but a fact in point nevertheless, that the president of the Southern Express Company is by no means ashamed of the fact that he began his career as the driver of an express wagon.

Do the dogs of Georgia cost more than all of Georgia's preachers? The inquiry is, perhaps, a strange one, yet it was suggested in one of Atlanta's oldest and most prominent pulpits yesterday. Rev. T. P. Cleveland, who preached at the First Presbyterian church in the absence of the pastor, Rev. C. P. Bridewell, who is conducting services in Mississippi, referred to the early ministrations in Atlanta of Dr. John S. Wilson who, he said, was Atlanta's first pastor, having preached here when it was only the village of Marthasville.

"Dr. Wilson," he said, "made the statement that the dogs of Georgia cost more than her preachers. I made some observations in this county in my early ministry just after the war, and I found that it was undoubtedly true. This, however, may not be a fair comparison, for at that time there were very few preachers in the county, and there was a good many dogs."

There is no present way of determining the question put by Rev. Mr. Cleveland. For general satisfaction it might be interesting if the truth of the matter were known. Conditions are far different now from what they were just after the war, and few, if any, will be ready to admit that the dogs of Georgia are provided for to a greater extent than the state's preachers. It might be of interest in this connection if the government would include in the next census the dog population and the cost of its existence and maintenance.

"I would like to find the villain who said that two can live as cheaply as one," said the young married man. "There is a little syndicate of friends of mine who would enjoy kicking him around one or two city blocks for his perpetration of this fraud. I used to save fully half my salary before I answered the questions asked by the preacher, and now it is a constant struggle to make both ends meet. For truthfulness that fellow is in the same class with the sultan of Sulu, who has been found to be the most monumental liar ever annexed by the United States.

"But I'll tell you confidentially," the young married man concluded, "it's worth every cent of the expense and a good deal more, too. I'm only too glad of the opportunity to pay the bills, but I just don't like the way that fellow deceived me."

William H. Black, of New York, reached Atlanta yesterday on a visit of several days to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Black. Mr. Black, who left Atlanta some years ago to make his home in New York, has attained much prominence in the metropolis, and as the result of his services in the recent city contest, he now holds the important position of commissioner of accounts under Mayor McClellan's administration. Mr. Black will be in the city for a week or ten days.

ATTENTION OF THE ENTIRE WORLD NOW CENTERED ON "KING COTTON"

By W. G. Sterrett, Washington Correspondent of the Dallas, Tex., News.

WASHINGTON, April—It will have been noticed by even the most casual observer that a most lively interest has been taken within the last few years in the cotton crop and everything that pertains to cotton. Ten years ago the average citizen in this country was hardly sufficiently interested to inquire whether cotton grew on trees, plants or shrubs, and about the extent of the information as to its use was that it was made into shirts, sheets, wagon covers and was white. It is true that it was called "king," but then the name was taken simply as a sort of boast of those who raised it. But that it is king in more ways than one has been found out, with many other things generally ascertained by that part of the world which has come to learn something of its influence in that world's affairs.

The extraordinary high price which the product commanded this last year, ascribable in a great measure to the shortage of the crop in this country, attracted the attention of people who had never given cotton a passing thought before. Scholarly economists, skilled statisticians and successful commercial men and manufacturers threw aside for the moment their ordinary investigations and business investigations and enthusiastically, it may be said, entered into the subject of cotton production, cotton consumption and everything pertaining to cotton in the future. The shortage of the crop was to some degree traceable to the advent of a pest which, if left undisturbed, and which, if its powers of acclimatization was great, would eventually wipe the crop off the face of the earth, aroused all the entomologists and other students of nature's living things, and so it can be said the world was aroused—the farmer, the storekeeper, the manufacturer, the speculator, the student and the scientist.

Production and Consumption.

The first proposition was to consider the production with reference to consumption, leaving out the pests, except to consider them in the estimate of production and not as destroyers of the crop, since man has always been able to meet and overcome such things. In other words, the question was, if the consumption continues to grow, so out of proportion to the production, will not in time this necessary article in the way of providing clothes for a great majority of civilized mankind be unobtainable by the poor? And, further, will not the price demandable and obtainable place cotton lands on the plane with gold lands, and, still further, will not the high price and hence abandonment of the common use of cotton cloth bring despair and starvation to millions of people who are, in one way or another, engaged in turning it from its raw state into its perfected state? Indeed, if one but thinks, he cannot fail to appreciate what a momentous question this cotton question is to the world.

Many people have been disposed to consider the matter as more or less a local one. Indeed, the tendency is that way among the southern people particularly, and this was pretty well shown at the boll weevil meeting at Dallas last fall. There the whole question of boll weevil destruction was discussed from the standpoint that the government should do all it could to relieve the southern people of this curse. According to the ideas of nearly every one who expressed himself on that occasion, it was the southerner's curse, or the southerner's calamity, with the inference left that he alone was to suffer from it. If an appeal was to be made, it was not to be made for anything but the southern farmer, and if the disastrous results of the evil were to be shown, the cotton field was to be pointed out. In other words, the appeal for help was to be a southern appeal, and the tendency of the addresses made demonstrated that the people directly affected by the calamity did not appreciate its enormity.

Skilled Labor and Cotton.

I do not know how much cotton is required to make a yard of fine cloth, but surely not more than an eighth of a pound. With cotton at 8 cents the price of the staple in a fine yard of cloth would be 1 cent. The skilled labor increases that price to $1.50 in certain classes of mercerized cloth, and hence we see that when the weevil eats up 1 cent worth of the Texan's cotton, he eats up $1.49 of the skilled laborer's cotton. And this labor is the labor of the north and of the world, and if government action were called for, it should have been called for as a world and not a southern or Texas question or calamity.

And so England and other foreign countries, too, began to see that really the time had arrived to consider this cotton question. They began to investigate and to study and to gather together and swap views. Out of it comes information that is valuable. Out of it comes information that will make the man who owns land in Texas hang on to it with renewed tenacity.

Among the most valuable and respectable contributions to the discussion of the cotton question is that of J. Arthur Hutton, vice chairman of the association, at a meeting of the Manchester Statistical Society, at Manchester, England, delivered February 10, 1904. This address has just been printed as a public document by congress, and ought to be of so much interest to the Texas people, who raise about a third of the world's crop of cotton, that I am to be excused for quoting freely from it.

World's Production.

Hutton says in the beginning of his address that it is well nigh impossible to fairly estimate the world's production of cotton, the single fact that the crop is estimated in bales and in one part of the world a bale is called 500 pounds, in another 400 pounds and still in others 450 pounds. Hence, in following a set of figures on a basis of 400 pounds to the bale it is shown that there is a deficiency of 2,000,000 bales, while following figures with a basis of 500 pounds to the bale, it is shown that there never has been and never will be a deficiency. As to the importance of the question, he says:

"It is almost a truism to state that the question of the future supply of cotton is by far the most important problem before the world at the present moment. This is not merely a local matter affecting the interests of the merchants and manufacturers of this country, or of the millions of people who are directly and indirectly dependent on the cotton trade—it is a far bigger question than that, for there is hardly a single country which is not affected by a failure of the cotton crop or by an insufficient supply of raw material for the most important manufacturing industry in the world. Cotton has rightly been called King Cotton, for it is no exaggeration to say that, at least, one-quarter of the population of the world is under his sway. England is not the only country which is suffering from short supplies; Germany, France, and even the United States are feeling today the evil effects of this short supply and the great aggravation of the evil by the unscrupulous manipulations of greedy speculators. I am not one of those who think that legislation can remedy these evils—I am convinced that the only real and lasting remedy is a full and sufficient supply of cotton. So long as there is any doubt as to the annual crop of the world being equal to the annual demand on it, so long will speculation—whether in the United States, in England, or elsewhere—trouble and harass the unfortunate user. Many remedies have been proposed and discussed lately, but to my mind there is one—and only one—effective remedy, viz., a full supply of the article itself."

Increase of Production.

As to the growth of the production of cotton throughout the world, he says:

"On examining the figures of previous years two facts stand out very prominently. One is that the supplies from India have not increased anything like so rapidly as those from other centers of cultivation; e. g., in 1890 India's total crop amounted in round figures to 2,700,000 bales of 500 pounds, a figure which was not reached again until 1899, and in the season ending 1903 the crop amounted to 3,000,000 bales, an increase in thirteen years of only 300,000 bales. On the other hand, the American crop has increased in the last ten years from about 8,000,000 bales to close on 11,000,000 bales, the Egyptian from 800,000 to 1,000,000, and the rest of the world from 250,000 to 1,000,000 bales. Had India's crop increased at all proportionately to the growth of other parts of the world we should today have a production there of nearly 3,500,000 bales of 500 pounds, and we should not be in quite so bad a position as we are now. There are some members of the British Cotton Growing Association who firmly believe that a more immediate solution of our present difficulties is to be found in India, and that if proper steps were taken a largely increased supply of cotton could very soon be obtained from that country, or what comes to nearly the same thing, a great improvement in quality. No doubt cotton of the short and inferior staple usually produced in India is not of much use to the majority of Lancashire spinners, but one must not forget that any cotton grown is of use, provided it is of usable quality. Even if it be of the shortest staple, it will relieve the demand on the next best grade, and the extra supply of the better quality so released will release the demand on the next grade higher, and so on; and, vice versa, if there is an increased supply of the best Sea Island, the spinners who can utilize the same will not be forced onto the market for the next lower grade.

"The second fact which strikes one is the want of elasticity in recent years in the production of cotton in the United States. Taking periods of three years, so as to partially neutralize the variations from year to year which one must naturally expect, we find the annual increase in the quantity of cotton grown to be as follows:

	Bales.
Three years ending 1894	40,000
Three years ending 1897	280,000
Three years ending 1900	680,000

"But when we come to examine the figures of the last three years we find that the crop of the United States has averaged little over 10,500,000 bales, or about the same quantity as in the previous triennial period, and shows no increase whatever. The result of this is that the world's crop of cotton, which in 1898 amounted to about 15,500,000 bales, has increased in the last five years to about 16,000,000 bales of 500 pounds, or by about 100,000 bales only per annum. I should like it to be clearly understood that I put these and all other figures before you merely as approximate ones, for, as I have already explained, I have not found it possible to obtain any really reliable data of the production and consumption of cotton."

Growth of Consumption.

He compares the growth of consumption with that of production by citing the number of spindles in the world in 1895, leaving out Japan, China, Canada, Mexico and Brazil, as follows: Great Britain 45,400,000, the continent 28,200,000, United States 16,100,000; India 3,800,000. In 1899 the number was: Great Britain 45,500,000, continent 32,500,000, United States 18,300,000 and India 4,700,000. In 1903 the number of spindles had increased to 190,000,000, which with the estimated spindles of the rest of the would make a grand total of 212,000,000 spindles. He estimates that the increase of consumption of cotton amounts to from 400,000 to 500,000 bales a year, which he contends will, within ten years, basing his estimates on normal conditions, require 4,000,000, added to our present supplies, "assuming that the latter were adequate for our needs, which we know is not the case. But in England and elsewhere that fine goods are made a less quantity of cotton is required per spindle than formerly, as twenty years ago a spindle required 36 pounds per annum, while now it only requires 34 pounds. But this applies to England alone, the spinners of the continent requiring much more and the American spindle requiring as high as 70 pounds per annum. Hence, as the increase in spindles measure the increase in consumption, and the increase in southern states is wholly in such spindles as consume 70 pounds per annum, the increase of consumption will go on in spite of that decrease which will come with fine spinning as carried on in England. In fact, the calculations of Mr. Hutton finally is that the rate of increase of consumption, as measured by statistics covering years from 1885 to this time, in ten years the world supply will be about 4,000,000 bales short. He does not seem to have speculated even on the increase in consumption which will come with the further pushing of the coarse cotton trade into the Orient. The coarse cotton cloths woven in the south have found buyers wherever introduced into China, and that this trade will be pushed in that direction when once war is at an end there can not for a moment be doubted. But leaving that all to one side and considering the calculation of Mr. Hutton that at the present rate of consumption in ten years 4,000,000 bales must be added to the supply, the question is, where is it to come from? That is the question agitating the spinners throughout the world, including England, and that is what Mr. Hutton was called on to tell. In this connection he said:

Outlook for the Future.

"And what is the outlook for the future? That the present supply is insufficient we all must now admit, and where are we to look for an increase of supply? I am afraid not to the United States. The population of that great country is today about 80,000,000, and is increasing rapidly, and their own requirements of cotton goods, and consequently of cotton, are increasing in proportion. Although in North America there is land enough to produce far more cotton than is grown today, there is not sufficient labor to effectively cultivate the 28,000,000 acres now supposed to be under cotton. Five years ago 23,000,000 acres provided 11,250,000 bales of cotton; today it is doubtful whether we shall have 10,500,000 bales from a largely increased acreage. I have been informed that many of the laborers have drifted to the towns, and however good the weather may be on many farms, cotton has to remain on the trees until it is spoilt by the weather for want of labor to gather it. The consumption of cotton in the United States ten years ago was about 2,500,000 bales. In the following five years it increased to 3,000,000 bales, but in the last five years it has increased to 4,000,000 bales. The consumption in the north has been practically stationary, and the whole of the increase has been in the southern states. I do not think this increase will continue quite so rapidly in the next few years, partly because much of the surplus cheap labor has been absorbed, and partly because the present high price of cotton cannot fail seriously to check consumption, but I think that we can make up our minds that the United States will use more and more of their own cotton every year, with the natural consequence that if other supplies are not forthcoming Europe and the rest of the world will have to go short. The problem today before the world is where those supplies are to come from, and the solution of this problem is the raison d'etre of the British Cotton Growing Association, and it can be said, without fear of contradiction, that the movement now started is one of the most important in the world's history. Similar associations are at work in Germany, France, Italy, while Russia is also endeavoring to supplement her supplies by cotton cultivation in her Asiatic possessions. The British movement, however, is much the most important, for the field to be covered is so much larger. Let us fully realize that on the success or failure of this movement the future of our great cotton trade depends."

All Ended in Failure.

The association which he mentions may be said to have experimented in all parts of the English empire which promised returns in cotton because of climatic conditions, and Mr. Hutton proceeds to give results. He takes up India and says:

"As far as can be judged from past experience, all previous attempts to introduce American or other exotic varieties of cotton have ended in failure, and it is very doubtful whether it is worth while spending any more money in that direction. It is, however, generally admitted that the quality of Indian cotton has distinctly deteriorated in the last ten years, and this seems to be due to the fact that all varieties are mixed together in ginning and that no attempt is made to select the best seed for planting purposes—the one and great essential of successful cotton cultivation."

As to the West Indies, he says that England at one time secured about half of her supply of cotton from there, but the sugar industry supplanted cotton raising. Now, that sugar growing is less profitable, Mr. Hutton hopes that cotton will again be produced. He cites an instance where the cotton growing association of the West Indian government paid a bonus for cotton production, which resulted in some fine Sea Island cotton. But he does not speak encouragingly for help from that locality, because of hurricanes, etc. But he does not despair and hopes that by guarantees the farmers may be induced to turn their attention to cotton growing. In Egypt, where experiments have been made, a good quality of cotton has been produced, but on the upper Nile, where the quantity and quality of suitable land is obtainable for cotton growing there is no transportation which enables the product being brought into market at a reasonable price. And in this connection it may be said that the Egyptian cotton of the long staple variety, such as can be utilized in mercerized fabrics and other rich fabrics of that kind, and from what Mr. Hutton says, the inference is drawn that on account of its quality will it ever come into competition with our Texas product any more than Red River county cotton comes into competition with the other cotton. In fact, it is fair to assume that the Egyptian crop will in its greatest development bear the same relationship to the world's supply of cotton as the long saple of Red River county bears to the crop in Texas.

In East Africa.

In Uganda, British East Africa, Mr. Hutton says, there is fine cotton land, with cheap labor and he hopes something can be done there in raising the long staple variety. Experiments are going on in Nyassaland, south of Uganda, the government having given £1,000 each to two planters to raise cotton and buy gins and presses. So far no report can be made of experiments and even if they demonstrate that it can be raised profitably there, Mr. Hutton says the difficulty of transportation presents itself. In Rhodesia, where cotton might be raised, labor would be hard to obtain, because it is absorbed by mines of different kinds. In West Africa he has the most hopes, because of the large area which he thinks will grow cotton and because of the cheapness of labor. Such cotton as has been raised there is of a rough character, though in certain localities a fine grade has been secured. He thinks the rough cotton can be improved by crossing the native with the American plant. Experiments in Gambia were interfered with; experiments in Sierra Leone demonstrated that only two districts were suitable for cotton and that slow and substantial progress had been made; experiments on the gold coast at best show only favorable possibilities, and experiments, all in all, in other parts of the British empire demonstrate that the supply needed, if ever obtained from them, will be after years of tedious trial and trouble. For in the localities best adapted to grow cotton the labor is of that kind which is to be found in all tropical countries—indifferent, stupid and lazy. It has no masters to require labor and none to teach. Mr. Hutton points to the negroes of the south of this country as proof that the negro race is the cotton growing race. He forgets that the negro race of our south and the negro race of Africa is far apart. It was the master who taught the negro to raise cotton and forced him to raise it. The British Cotton Growing Association will find it no easy matter to do this with the barbarian blacks without a master who owns them.

The report of Mr. Hutton, which is delivered in the shape of an address, shows that the association has spared neither time, labor nor expense in trying to discover some place where that required 4,000,000 bales at the end of ten years are to come from. And reading it, one is impressed again with the immensity of English grit and tenacity, but at the same time is forced to the conviction that the ten years, and perhaps five times the ten years, will have elapsed before the association can cry Eureka!

See Thursday's Constitution for Atlanta Merchants' Midweek Announcements

PIEDMONT PARK TO BE DISCUSSED

Council May Take Action Regarding Proposition Today.

New Crematory, Amendment to Probation System, St. Louis Exhibit Fund and Other Matters Will Be Disposed of Today.

Matters of importance will be disposed of during the session of council this afternoon.

Probably the most important matter to be considered by council is the proposition for the municipal government to acquire by purchase the Piedmont park property and convert it into a public park for the benefit of the citizens of Atlanta.

As is well known, this property consists of about 200 acres. It was used for the old county and state fairs in Atlanta during the eighties and was later the site of the Cotton States and International exposition. It then was used as the site for the exhibitions of the Southern Interstate Fair Association for races of various kinds and for athletic games. For that reason the park is already a semi-public place, although it is owned by a private corporation. Bonds to the extent of $60,000 have been issued upon it. There is $40,000 of common stock in the property held by various public-spirited citizens of Atlanta.

The proposition that is at present spoken of is for the municipality to retire the bonds upon the property, in which event the owners of stock will donate to the municipal government their $40,000 of stock.

A special committee, of which Councilman Amorous is chairman, was appointed during the last session of council to inquire into the matter and it is understood that the committee is not yet ready to report. Councilman Goodwin has announced that he will introduce during the session of council this afternoon a resolution which will provide that the municipal government purchase the property for park purposes.

It may be that council will debate the resolution but it seems that the more likely alternative is that it will be referred to the special committee for action.

Will Discuss Crematory.

The crematory proposition will probably be discussed during the meeting of this afternoon. Captain R. M. Clayton, the chief engineer of Atlanta, and Dr. C. F. Benson, president of the board of health, have been making a tour of the cities of the north for the purpose of investigating methods of disposing of garbage. They paid particular attention to the several incinerating plants of the Decarie Manufacturing Company that they saw, for the reason that the Decarie company proposes to construct a 200-ton plant in Atlanta. The bid has been accepted by the board of health and is now before council's finance committee, of which Alderman Inman is chairman. That committee sent the investigating committee on its tour.

Dr. Benson has requested a joint meeting of the finance committee and the board of health for this morning at 10 o'clock. He and Captain Clayton will make their report at that time. It is therefore probable that the finance committee will have some recommendation before council during the session of this afternoon. It is believed that the recommendation will carry with it an appropriation for the construction of the incinerating plant in Atlanta.

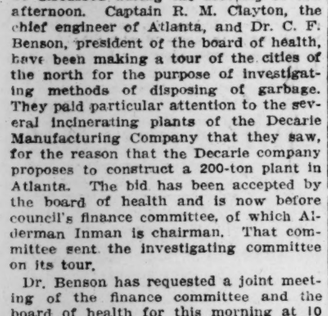
Probation System Again.

The committee on ordinances, of which Councilman Hynds is chairman, will meet at 11 o'clock this morning for the purpose of preparing a report that will be submitted during the session of council this afternoon. The most important measure before the ordinance committee is an ordinance that was introduced during the last session of council by Councilman Amorous. It amends the probation ordinance so as to take away the arresting power from the probation officer and so as to prevent that official being detailed from the police force.

The reason for this is the fear that the probation officer will think it his duty to arrest as many children as possible, thus working a hardship upon the youths of the city. The ordinance also provides for an appropriation of $1,200 for the purpose of constructing separate detention wards at the police barracks for juveniles under the age of 15 years.

Because of the failure of the effort to have an Atlanta exhibit in the Model City of the Louisiana Purchase exposition Company the municipality has $5,000 of unexpended money on hand. It is probable that it will be appropriated today.

All of the committees of council will have reports before the body this afternoon and many of them will be of considerable importance.



WILL DISCUSS FREIGHT RATE

Chamber of Commerce Holds Monthly Meeting Next Tuesday.

Discriminations against Atlanta merchants in the matter of freight rates and the proposition for the municipal government to purchase Piedmont park will be discussed during the meeting of the members of the Atlanta chamber of commerce next Tuesday evening in the Piedmont hotel.

Members of the organization are very much interested in both these matters, and it is probable that they will have something interesting to say to each other after the meeting has been formally called to order by the president of the Atlanta chamber of commerce, Robert F. Maddox.

One of the features of the regular meeting this month is the intention of President Maddox to allow the members of the organization to take charge of the session as far as they will do so. There will be no set programme and the speeches made during the course of the evening will be entirely impromptu.

It is known that the merchants of the city can make interesting statements regarding their experiences with the railroads in the matter of freight rates. They will be requested to tell what they know about the question that is now being considered by the railroad commission of Georgia, having been brought to the attention of that body by the Atlanta freight bureau and the Atlanta chamber of commerce.

Many of the chamber of commerce members are interested in the disposition of Piedmont park. It is said to be the desire of the organization that the municipality accept the proposition that has been made it and acquire the property by retiring the $60,000 of bonds that are now outstanding against the property.

The monthly meeting of the Atlanta chamber of commerce next Tuesday night is expected to be unusually interesting, and it is probable that there will be a large attendance.

During the course of the evening refreshments will be served and Atlanta-made cigars will be smoked.

FINE REPORTS WILL BE READ

Greater Georgia Executive Committee Will Meet Thursday.

The executive committee of the Greater Georgia Association, of which J. W. Orr is president, will meet next Thursday at noon in the rooms of the Atlanta chamber of commerce at the city hall.

The feature of the meeting will be the annual reports of officers, which are now being prepared and which will be made public for the first time. These reports will be of interest because of the fact that they will review the work that has been done during a particularly interesting and successful year.

The executive committee of the association, as is well known, is composed of prominent men from many sections of the state. They will come here for the special purpose of attending the meeting of the executive committee.

The Greater Georgia Association is the organization that was started during the term of office of Mr. Orr as president of the Atlanta chamber of commerce. It was organized for the purpose of placing before the states of the north and west the advantages of Georgia as a place of residence and business.

Nearly every county in the state contributed something for this work. The work has been done well and successfully and many counties now have citizens in them who were attracted to Georgia by the advertising done by the association.

All of these matters will be mentioned in the annual reports that will be submitted during the meeting of the executive committee that is to be held next Thursday.

The result of the session will be awaited with considerable interest by the subscribers to the fund, as this is the first meeting that has been held for several months, and there are, therefore, matters of importance to be discussed and disposed of by the committeemen.

MEN CHOSEN FOR THE DEBATE.

Emory College Names Its Annual Speakers in the Polemic.

Emory College, Oxford, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—The annual impromptu debate between the two literary and debating societies here, Few and Phi Gamma, will be held Monday evening in the college auditorium. All preparations have been completed and a splendid programme of vocal and instrumental music will supplement the speeches.

Few's representatives in tomorrow's polemic dispute are Robert S. Parker, of Atlanta; C. C. Elliott, of Covington; Thomas S. Staples, of Bowden; T. W. Olliver, of Hogansville; Charles M. Lipham, of Bowden, and R. H. Alderman, of Bassenger, Fla. Phi Gamma's side will be championed by George L. King, of Red Hill, Ga.; J. T. Sparkman, of Tampa, Fla.; Harry Stone Strozier, of McRae; Samuel A. Belcher, of Cairo, Ga.; L. M. Hursey, of Conyers, and G. F. Trimble, of Logansville.

Professor W. L. Weber, of the department of English language and literature, will submit the question to be debated and will render the decision.

The Repair of Fine Watches.

The repair department is indispensable to a large and successful watch business such as we have built up.

We have the finest facilities in the south for repairing all models of watches, both American and Swiss.

Whatever ailment your watch may have, bring it in—we will diagnose the trouble and administer the necessary treatment. We employ three of the best skilled watchmakers in the country, and all work is fully guaranteed.

MAIER & BERKELE, Jewelers,

31 Whitehall Street.

PRESENT YEAR OUT FOR RECORD

April Adds 177 Degrees to Total Deficiency for Year.

Yesterday the temperature was above the normal, the first time this has happened in some time. The maximum temperature was 77 degrees, the minimum 59 degrees and the average 68 degrees.

With the exception of the April of 1901, the month that has just passed has been the coldest in the 25 years' history of the weather bureau, with a deficiency in temperature for the entire 30 days of 177 degrees. The 1901 April had a deficiency of 209 degrees, and these two years stand almost alone, as there are no others that even approach them.

Every day during the last month was below the normal except 7 days, and on the 17th the thermometer showed that the day was 22 degrees colder than normal. There was only 6 altogether clear days, 16 cloudy days and 8 partly cloudy.

The year 1904 seems to have started out to be a record breaker from the start for every month has shown a deficiency from the normal temperature, and already the total deficiency since January 1 is 363 degrees.

But yesterday the mercury went above the normal and in all reason Atlantans may expect plenty of Atlanta sunshine in the near future.

TO MOVE MULES IN OLD STABLE

Sanitary Stock Will Spend Summer in the Country.

The stables of the sanitary department will be moved to their former location at the old dumping grounds, on Bellwood avenue, in about ten days. This announcement was made Saturday by Chief John Jentzen, who has been superintending the work of repairing the old stables for the reception of the stock of the department.

The reason for the moving is that the new stables of the sanitary department, located near the former crematory site, have been made untenantable during the summer months because of the change in the grade of the surrounding property that has been made by the railroads. A fill has been made directly adjoining the stables, completely shutting off both light and air from one side.

Several mules have died of lockjaw since this was done, and the reason is believed to be that they have not sufficient air and light.

Some time ago the board of health directed Chief Jentzen to move his stock to the old stables during the summer months. He at once began making arrangements to do so, and Saturday he stated that he would move all the mules of the department to the old dumping grounds during the course of the next ten days.

They will be allowed to remain at the stables on Bellwood avenue until cold weather comes again.

UNIVERSITY COMMENCTMENT.

Alabama Institution Announces Its Graduating Programme.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., May 1.—(Special.)—The following is the programme of the seventy-third annual commencement of the University of Alabama:

Sunday, May 29, 11 a. m.—Baccalaureate Sermon—Rev. A. F. Carr, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Mobile, Ala.

Monday, May 30, 11 a. m.—Annual debate between representatives of the literary societies.

2 to 5 p. m.—Exhibition of the geological museum, the physical and chemical laboratories and the observatory.

8:30 p. m.—The president's reception.

Tuesday, May 31, 8:30 a. m.—Annual meeting of the society of the alumni.

11 a. m.—Oration before the society of the alumni by Hon. Sydney H. Bowie, congressman from the fourth district, University of Alabama, class of 1885.

2 p. m.—Alumni banquet in the dining hall of the university.

8:30 p. m.—Junior oratorical contest.

Wednesday, June 1, 10 a. m.—Senior orations and the conferring of degrees by the president.

8:30 p. m.—University reception in the dining hall of the university.

MARKET DULL AT LONDON.

American Better Than on Wall Street, but Dealings Small.

London, May 1.—The stock exchange being occupied with the fortnightly settlement, the business of the past week was not great, but the improved tone continued with healthy small investments in the best securities.

The anxiety prevailing on the Paris bourse over the outcome of Russian loan operations had a deterrent effect on business in foreign securities and the Russian issue was still heavy. Other markets, however, showed a general improvement.

Prices in the American market were rather above the Wall street level, although transactions were small, but considering the drain of gold from New York and other circumstances the fall in prices was looked upon as small and operators here took a favorable view of the soundness of the position of the market.

CLOTH MARKET IS CHEERFUL.

Indian and South American Trade Gave Heavy Orders.

Manchester, May 1.—A more cheerful tone prevailed in the cloth market during the past week, and a moderate to fair business was transacted, although it was unevenly distributed.

There was a considerable turn over for India, chiefly lighter and cheaper fabrics. The China trade was dull, and there were full offers of staples. There were some offers for some lots of goods suitable for South America and the levant.

There was a better demand for yarns, which resulted in a fair trade.



A good many of the millions who eat "FORCE" every day, began because a perfect food appealed to their reason.

But most of them eat "FORCE" now just because it's good and they like it.

Sunny Jim

I heard a lot of people say they were tired of breakfast foods, but I've heard mighty few say they were tired of "FORCE." That's the difference.

BLIND GIRL GETS HEAVY DAMAGES

Miss Middleton Awarded $10,500 for Injuries on Train.

Columbus, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—Miss Rosie Middleton, a blind girl of Phenix City, has received $10,500 damages from the Pennsylvania railroad, the result of injuries she received last December in a wreck.

Miss Middleton is the daughter of S. W. Middleton and the granddaughter of J. D. Hall, well-known citizens of Phenix City. She has been a teacher in a blind academy up north and last Christmas was traveling to a town near Philadelphia to visit relatives when her train was wrecked. The road gave her $10,500 voluntarily, this amount being agreed upon as reasonable.

Big Criminal Docket.

Columbus, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—Federal court for the western division of the northern district of Georgia convenes in Columbus in regular session tomorrow morning. The criminal docket is heavy, there being eighty-eight cases to try. Among the most important are the cases against John Bateman and J. T. Peterman, two white citizens of Taylor county, charged with conspiracy in connection with the murder of Frank Wilchar, in Butler, Ga., a few months ago. Peonage cases from Randolph and Meriwether counties are to be investigated by the grand jury, but Judge Newman will hardly try any of these cases, as it is understood that he will not try any more peonage cases until the decision of the supreme court bearing on cases of this character in southern states is handed down.

Camp of Sons of Veterans.

Columbus, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—A camp of Sons of Confederate Veterans is to be organized in Columbus next Friday night. The young men are enthusiastic on the subject and no doubt there will be a large membership.

Phenix-Girard Bank.

Columbus, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—The new Phenix-Girard bank opens its doors this week. W. E. Holloway, of Montgomery, is president. Frank D. Kirven, the cashier, came down from Atlanta last night. The bank will open in temporary quarters, but will erect immediately a handsome brick building in upper Girard, facing the new steel bridge across the Chattahoochee river.

ATLANTA WOMEN INITIATED.

Augusta Chapter, Daughters of Isabella, Take New Members.

Augusta, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—Several Atlanta ladies were this afternoon initiated into Augusta Court of the Daughters of Isabella. All degree work was exemplied for the Atlantans as they came to learn in order to organize a court in their city. The Daughters of Isabella is a Catholic society and the ladies auxiliary of the Knights of Columbus.

EXERCISES TOOK PLACE.

Memorial Day at McIntosh Has Just Occurred.

McIntosh, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock the Liberty county chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Mrs. H. C. Reppard, president, assembled at the historic old Midway cemetery, where memorial exercises were held and stones were erected at the graves of eight honored confederate soldiers. The address was delivered by Hon. Robert M. Hitch, of Savannah, the speaker being introduced by Hon. N. J. Norman. After a sumptuous dinner the stones were placed in position, and a salute was fired by the Liberty Independent Troop, under command of Captain A. Gordon Cassels. Taps were sounded by Private Withington, of Savannah, which concluded the exercises of the day.

Pythian Memorial Observed.

Columbia, S. C., May 1.—(Special.)—Pythian memorial day was observed here today. The address was delivered by Hon. M. L. Smith, speaker of the house of representatives, who was introduced by Governor Heyward.

ATLANTA IS CITY OF CONVENTIONS

Numerous Meetings Will Be Held Here This Month.

Eight Conventions, Including Industrial, Scientific, Commercial and Religious Bodies, Will Assemble for Annual Meetings in Atlanta.

Atlanta's importance as a convention city is evidenced by the number of important conventions to be held here during the month of May, among them being one of the largest manufacturers' conventions held in the United States.

There are altogether eight conventions, industrial, scientific, commercial and religious to be held in the city between now and June 1.

The largest of these will in all probability be that of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association and the Southern Hardware Jobbers' Association, which meet together May 24 to May 27. The headquarters of the joint convention will be at the Piedmont hotel, and there will be between four hundred and five hundred persons in attendance.

The hardware manufacturers will tender the jobbers a banquet which will be one of the largest affairs of the kind ever held at the Piedmont. In return the jobbers will treat the manufacturers to a trolley ride and a barbecue.

A number of prominent hardware manufacturers have already engaged rooms and letters have been received announcing that the cities of Pittsburg, Pa.; New Britain, Conn.; Philadelphia and Reading, Pa., will all send large delegations.

Another important convention is that of the Southern Vehicle Association, which will convene at the Piedmont hotel on May 10 for a three days' session. An interesting programme has been arranged for this gathering, consisting of addresses, musical entertainments, visits to points of interest and musical entertainments.

Both Mayor Howell and R. F. Maddox, president of the Atlanta chamber of commerce, will address the convention on the opening day.

There will be two conventions of a scientific nature, that of the surgeons of the Southern railway, which meets at the Piedmont hotel on May 19 for a three days' session, and that of the Georgia Sociological Society, which will be in session in the city on May 10 and 11.

The Georgia diocesian convention of the Episcopal church will be one of the important religious conventions. That will meet in Atlanta and be called to order by Bishop Nelson on May 18. The convention will close May 21. The Georgia King's Daughters and Sons will hold their annual convention in Atlanta May 18 to May 20.

The Georgia Brotherhood of St. Andrew will be in session in the city from May 19 to May 21.

These are the conventions, strictly speaking, which will meet in Atlant during the month of May, but the month wil be closed by another large gathering—the great musical festival, which will be held at the Grand for three days, beginning May 30 and ending June 1.

NEGRO LYNCHED FOR USUAL DEED

Gaines Hall Tied to Tree and Shot to Death.

Prattville, Ala., May 1.—News reached this city this morning that Gaines Hall, the negro who assaulted Mrs. Josiah Owens yesterday morning, was caught at Kingston late yesterday afternoon by a posse, who took him to the scene of the crime and tied him to a tree. The body was then riddled with bullets. Several persons have visited the place and report the lifeless body still there. It is said the negroes refuse to take the body down and bury it. It is also reported today that he accomplished his purpose yesterday, and that Mrs. Owens is in a very critical condition. The town is quiet, but it is said excitement ran high last night.

EPISCOPAL COUNCIL TO MEET.

Tuscaloosa Will Be the Mecca of Church People.

Tuscaloosa, May 1.—(Special.)—The Episcopal council of the state meets in Tuscaloosa next Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock and the Episcopal people of Tuscaloosa are making preparations for what they believe will be the largest body that this church has ever gathered together. The clergy will have a meeting Tuesday morning, a day before the meeting of the council. Bishop C. M. Beckwith will arrive in the city tomorrow afternoon and will preach tomorrow evening, after which he will confirm a large class.

Knights Meet in Augusta.

Augusta, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—The state convention of the Knights of Columbus begins here Tuesday. Atlanta and Savannah will both send large delegations and many knights will come from the smaller towns. A splendid programme of entertainment has been prepared.

AT THE ETOWAH

At the request of our many patrons we have inaugurated a

50 CENT MID-DAY LUNCH

The most fastidious appetites are appeased with our excellent cooking.

SILVERMAN CATERING CO.



Back to Sound Health

Speedy convalescence, new strength and appetite follow the use of

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S *Malt-Nutrine* TRADE MARK.

The perfect malt-tonic and flesh-builder. It is a pre-digested food, easily retained by the most delicate stomach.

All Druggists sell it. Prepared only by

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n

St. Louis, U.S.A.

St. Louis' Greatest Sight is the Anheuser-Busch Brewery. See it while attending the Fair.

SOUTHERN'S SCHEDULES AND RATES TO THE WORLD'S FAIR

THROUGH SLEEPING AND DINING CARS

Lv. Atlanta	5:00 P. m.	5:30 a. m.
Ar Chattanooga	10:15 p. m.	9:50 p. m.
Ar Lexington	6:00 a. m.	5:20 p. m.
Ar Louisville	8:50 a. m.	8:15 p. m.
Ar St. Louis	5:00 p m.	7:30 a. m.

RATES FROM ATLANTA, GA.

Season Tickets	60-Day Tickets	15-Day Tickets	Coach Ex Tickets
$30 00	$25.05	$20 85	$14.20

For full particulars call at Depot or City Offices. City Ticket Office Phones 142. Depot Ticket Office 178.

J. C. Beam, Jr., District Passenger Agent.

LACY WHIPPED BY WHITE MEN

Printer Taken from Lockup and Is S undly Thrashed.

Columbia, S. C., May 1.—(Special.)—A. E. Lacy arrived at Aiken today, having walked 25 miles from Wagener, and related that Friday night he was taken from the lockup in the town of Wagener by a party of young white men and whipped. Lacy is a journeyman printer. He admitted that he was drinking Friday, but said that he remembered having given no cause for offense. His body showed marks of a severe beating.

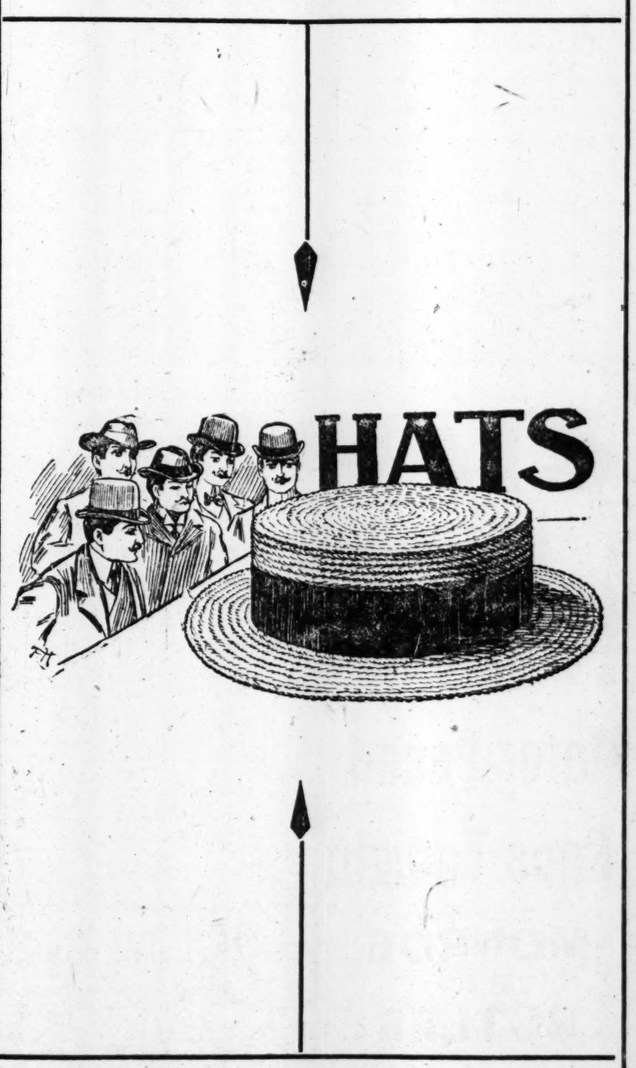
TOUCHED WOMEN AND WAS KILLED

Negro Was Insulting and Women's Escort Shot Him.

Selma, Ala., May 1.—(Special.)—A white man named Jim Shed shot and killed a negro named Jim Sturdivant in front of a store at the corner of Union and North streets last night about 12 o'clock. Shed, in company with several men and women were on their way to Fairyland, where employees of the Estelle cotton mill live, and as they were passing the store the negro insulted several of the women and would not get out of their way.

EISEMAN BROS.

Entire Building—Six Floors and Basement



EISEMAN BROS.

11-13-15-17 Whitehall Street,

ATLANTA——WASHINGTON——BALTIMORE.

Agents for Hess Shoes, Stuttgarter's and Dr. Deimel's Linen Mesh Underwear.

See Thursday's Constitution for Atlanta Merchants' Midweek Announcements

GOOD PITCHERS IN THE SOUTH

Nearly Every College Has Some Star Twirler.

In the public eye as a matter of course the pitchers have the center of the stage in the college baseball world.

Ask a man about a team and he will doubtless be unable to tell you the composition of the team and the brilliant players on it. Ask him the name of the pitcher and he will repeat it at once.

In many quarters the discussion has been waged this year as to what college pitcher was the best in the south and what college owed most to the work of her pitching staff.

Many colleges are well supplied this year with pitchers. Georgia has her Sullivan, her Cox, and her Anderson; Tech lives in the glory of her Poole and her Butler; for Alabama there is no pitcher greater than the only Edington; Mercer lays much confidence in Maynard; Auburn has her Weems; Trinity her Bradsher, and Cumberland her Brudges. In Vanderbilt Davis is supreme, in Sewanee Sparkman is the king. Away down in Florida state Chapple was the leader of them all.

Which is the best? This question has often been asked and is as difficult to answer as it is frequently asked.

For good hard, honest work, for value to a team, and for all round ability, Edington is probably the best of them all. The Alabama twirler has done great work for his team for two years. He has had poor success, it is true, in many cases, but he has had hard luck in many instances and has gone down in defeat with a crippled team behind him.

He pitched a double-header in Athens and won with Anderson facing him in the box. He pitched two games with Tech in Atlanta and put up creditable exhibitions in both. In Nashville he pitched two of the three games and won one of them. For self-sacrifice and for fidelity to his team, few can be found who are his equal.

Bridges, of Cumberland, is probably the best and most experienced pitcher in the bunch. He has an old head on his shoulders, too old a head, it is true, for a college pitcher in this part of the country, and his work has been steady and phenomenal throughout.

Trinity has a great pitcher in Bradsher and his work has been the feature of many a game put up by this college. His work in Macon last year is still remembered.

Still, for an all round, successful pitching staff, for a well balanced lot of twirlers, Georgia has probably the call over every other college in the south. All this year her pitchers have been hampered by the fact that there is not a single man in Athens who can catch, and thus every pitcher has been obliged to hold himself down and use his head rather than his speed.

Saturday Sullivan, one of the Georgia players, faced Auburn and at the end of the game not a single hit had been made off his delivery. His is a record in the south, and no college twirler has done the same in the south this year.

Charlie Cox is another heady little pitcher who has done great work for the red and the black. His devotion to his team and his readiness to work for its success is shown in the fact that he has been doing service at the receiving end of the line and thus endangered his own success as a pitcher. He has won several games for Georgia and will probably win more.

Anderson is the last of the great trio who hold Georgia's destinies in their hands. Anderson is now and always has been a good pitcher and with fair support would win the majority of his games.

Chapple, of Florida state, was another pitcher deserving of a great deal of praise. He has now become a professional.

AUTOMOBILE TICKETS.

John L. Moore & Sons, Prudential Bldg., are the only opticians giving them away. Pay your bill Monday or Tuesday and get tickets, as the drawing takes place Tuesday night at the Bijou theater.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Shreveport 6, Memphis 5.

Memphis, Tenn., March 1.—Although the locals pounded White freely trey could not pile up sufficient runs to capture the game. Smith and Lauzon made home runs and Welkart a three-bagger for the visitors.

Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Memphis	1	6	0
Shreveport	1	8	0

Stockdale and Fritz; White and Graffius.

Original.

(From The Catholic Standard and Times.)

"You seemed surprised when I gave you that sonnet to read," said the would-be poet. "Perhaps you didn't believe it was original."

"I knew it was original the first moment I saw it," replied Crittick.

"Yes?"

"Yes, the first moment I saw it was some twenty years ago when I was reading Shakespeare."

Motor Paced Race Tonight

MONROE vs. BUTLER

15 Miles 16-horse Power Motors.

Grand opening, new stadium mile a minute track, 6 other Races.

Admission 75c and 50c.

Full band, fastest racing ever seen in the South.

Tickets on sale at Brown & Allen's.

TWO COLLEGES STILL IN LEAD

Tech and Cumberland Will Fight for Championship.

College Games This Week.

Monday—North Carolina v. N. C. A. and M., at Chapel Hill.

Tuesday—Davidson v. Trinity, at Concord, N. C.

Wednesday—Tech v. Georgia, at Athens.

Trinity v. Wofford, at Spartanburg.

Thursday—Alabama v. Tennessee, at Tuscaloosa.

Trinity v. South Carolina, at Columbia.

Friday—Tech v. Mercer, at Macon.

Alabama v. Tennessee, at Tuscaloosa.

Sewanee v. Vanderbilt, at Nashville.

Nashville v. Cumberland, at Nashville.

Trinity v. Furman, at Greenville, N. C.

Saturday—Tech v. Mercer, at Macon.

Alabama v. Tennessee, at Tuscaloosa.

North Carolina v. Georgetown, at Washington.

Sewanee v. Vanderbilt, at Nashville.

Nashville v. Cumberland, at Nashville.

Trinity v. Clemson, at Clemson.

No college in Dixie land stands undefeated today. All have tasted the sting of defeat.

Mighty Cumberland fell, at the hands of Vanderbilt in the last game of the series, and her heavy hitters made but one hit off the Vanderbilt twirler.

Tech fell when Clemson invaded Atlanta, but it was time for her to lose a game and no discredit attaches itself to the Tech on account of this game.

Vanderbilt is down and out of the southern championship race for good. She felt the might of Cumberland's hand and was unable to recover from the shock.

Alabama in the early season a terror to the other colleges in the south failed to make good. This failure was due largely to the crippled condition of the pitching staff. It is impossible for one man to do all the college twirling, and Edington tried to do it all and failed.

Today Tech and Cumberland stand face to face in the last and the greatest fight of years for the championship of the south. Both teams have met defeat once, both teams have played brilliant sensational ball. Both are strong in batting and both have clever twirlers.

On form and on experience Bridges, of Cumberland, is a better pitcher than any of the young squad coached and groomed in the Heisman incubator.

Still form counts little in college ball. All the advantage lies with Cumberland. It is yet undecided as to whether she can take advantage of the good things thrown so lavishly in her way.

If Cumberland wins from Tech she has the only and exclusive right to the championship of the south. And if she wins the little town of Lebanon will be filled with overwhelming joy.

And if the victory inclines toward the Tech, then equal celebration will be held on the Tech campus here in Atlanta. But win or lose, Coach Heisman has done wonders with his team, and has won a permanent place in Atlanta. No college having the advantage of his services should under any circumstances lose them. He found a lot of green raw material. He has molded it into a strong and dangerous team.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

National League Standing.

CLUBS.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	11	9	2	.818
St. Louis	12	7	5	.583
Brooklyn	11	6	5	.545
Cincinnati	15	8	7	.533
Chicago	11	5	6	.455
Boston	12	5	7	.417
Pittsburg	12	5	7	.417
Philadelphia	10	2	8	.200

St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 3.

St. Louis, May 1.—St. Louis secured an even break in the Cincinnati series by winning today, 4 to 3. The game was close all the way through. Both Nichols and Ewing pitched good ball. Attendance, 15,420.

Score:

	R	H	E
St. Louis	0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1—4	10	1
Cincinnati	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—3	9	2

Batteries—Nichols and Byers; Ewing and Schlei. Time, 1:45. Umpire, O'Day.

Pittsburg 3, Chicago 1.

Chicago, May 1.—The locals outbatted and outfielded the Champions today, but lost, 3 to 1. Two errors and a double steal with a single saved the home team from a shut out. Attendance, 18,000 (estimated).

Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1	9	1
Pittsburg	0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0—3	5	3

Batteries—Weimer and Kling; Miller and Smith. Time, 1:35. Umpire, Johnstone.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

American League Standing.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	12	10	2	.833
Philadelphia	10	6	4	.600
Chicago	14	8	6	.571
Detroit	12	6	6	.500
New York	10	5	5	.500
St. Louis	10	5	5	.500
Cleveland	10	4	6	.400
Washington	10	0	10	.000

Chicago 13, St. Louis 0.

St. Louis, May 1.—The Chicago American League team defeated St. Louis today by a score of 13 to 0. The visitors found Sievers and Morgan, who relieved him in the second inning, almost at will and hit safely when men were on bases. Attendance, 10,000.

Score:

	R	H	E
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	6	4
Chicago	1 4 1 0 0 0 0 1 6—13	13	0

Batteries: Morgan, Sievers and Sugden; Altrock and Sullivan. Time, 1:50. Umpire, O'Loughlin.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

Standing South Atlantic League.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won	Lost.	P. C.
Macon	5	4	1	.800
Augusta	5	3	2	.600
Charleston	5	3	2	.600
Columbia	5	2	3	.400
Savannah	5	2	3	.400
Jacksonville	5	1	4	.200

Charleston 4, Jacksonville 3.

Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Charleston	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—4	9	2
Jacksonville	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—3	8	6

Batteries—Murray and Lehman; McLaughlin and Robinson. Time 2:20. Attendance 2,500.

Red Eyes and Eyelids, Granulated Eyelids and other Eye troubles cured **Murine Eye Remedy**

FRANK MORSE STILL ABSENT

Impression Is Out That He Has Jumped Crackers.

Southern League Standing.

CLUBS.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Memphis	9	6	3	.666
Nashville	8	5	3	.625
Birmingham	9	5	4	.555
New Orleans	8	4	4	.500
Montgomery	9	4	5	.444
Shreveport	8	3	5	.444
Atlanta	8	3	5	.375
Little Rock	8	3	5	.375

Games Played Yesterday.

Shreveport 6, Memphis 5.

Games Played Today.

Atlanta in Birmingham.
Shreveport in Memphis.
Little Rock in New Orleans.

Indications point to the fact that Morse has jumped the Atlanta baseball team.

An effort was made to confirm this impression last night, a telegram being sent to Manager Powell asking about the matter. No answer was received.

Last Sunday morning Morse left Atlanta. It was stated at the time that his father died in Cincinnati, and that he had left the city in order to attend the funeral. It was given out that he would return south in time to participate in the first Atlanta-Birmingham game in Birmingham.

Time has passed. The first Birmingham game was played and McCay covered second base. Friday came and still no Morse, and again McCay took his place at second base. And Saturday passed by and he was still absent.

More than that, Powell signed Kennedy to play in right field in the last game played in Atlanta with the Nashville team. This man was not needed, provided Morse intended returning to this city, for a full infield was on hand, and McCay was playing a great game in right field.

Manager Fisher has loaned to Manager Powell his second baseman, Smith, and this player has taken part in one game. Krug was covering third, where he has been placed since the season opened, Hollingsworth was playing a brilliant fielding game at short, and McCay was covering second in an up-to-date manner. What need was there for Smith, especially when he was only to be loaned for a couple of games, as was stated in the Cracker Camp?

It has now been a full week since Morse left the team, and sufficient time has elapsed for him to have gone to his home and returned. Still no news of his return has been sent to Atlanta.

Atlanta's Standing.

Another fact. Just one week ago today Atlanta had won three straights and was leading the Southern League. This morning she is trailing along at the foot, tied by one team only for the position of leader of the wrong end of the standing.

This may in some degree be accounted for, provided the impression that Morse has left the team is correct. The death of one player on the club and the jumping of another is sufficient to demoralize any team.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Toledo, 0; Kansas City, 1.
Louisville, 2; Minneapolis, 0.
Columbus, 3; Milwaukee, 5.

ALMOST TWO EVERY MINUTE.

Dr. James Bryant Baptises 91 Converts in 55 Minutes at Wheat Street Church.

After closing a four weeks' successful revival, during which 127 souls were converted, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, Dr. James Bryant, pastor of Wheat Street Baptist church, baptized with his own hand ninety-one of that number in fifty-five minutes. One hour before the baptismal service the senior and father deacon, Peter Eskridge, conducted a prayer and covenant meeting and hundreds, despite the unusual early hour, had to be turned away for want of room.

Deacons Alston and Murphy marshaled the forces, while Deacons Goosby, Laster, Grays, Johnson, Foster and their aids assisted around the pool.

Bryant is a recognized leader among his people and one of the ablest and most eloquent preachers of his denomination in the country. His church has a membership of 3,000.

AUTOMOBILE TICKETS.

John L. Moore & Sons, Prudential Bldg., are the only opticians giving them away. Pay your bill Monday or Tuesday and get tickets, as the drawing takes place Tuesday night at the Bijou theater.

Change of Schedule Southern Railway.

Effective May 1, 1904, Southern railway train No. 16 will leave Atlanta 5:30 a. m. daily for Macon and Brunswick instead of 7 a. m., and train No. 15 will arrive Atlanta 4:10 p. m. from Macon and Brunswick instead of 10:10 p. m.

J. C. BEAM, JR.,
District Passenger Agent.

THIEVES TRACKED BY FLOUR.

Boone and Ward Found Asleep in Room with Stolen Goods.

A small hole in a sack of flour that had been stolen caused Julius Boone and Louis Ward, negroes, to be locked in police barracks on a charge of burglary, they having been tracked by means of the flour that fell from the hole.

At an early hour yesterday morning the store of Oliver & Gordon, 372 Decatur street, was broken open in the rear and several articles stolen. The police were notified and Call Officer Thompson and Patrolman Hanna went out to investigate.

When the store was reached Thompson saw a small stream of flour on the ground under the window, where the burglars had entered. The officers followed this track of flour for about seven blocks, through alleys, back yards and the streets until they reached a place where the trail stopped. Entering the house the officers found Ward and Boone asleep and also found the sack of flour that had been stolen from the store.

Recorder Broyles will bind the prisoners over to the superior court this morning.

The Ship.

(From Town Topics.)

"Young Spenderly has been flying high since the death of his millionaire uncle."

"Yes, he has found it smooth sailing since he came into his heirship."

UMPIRE BAITING HAS COMMENCED

Birmingham Players Have Been the Worst Offenders.

The troubles of the umpire have at last begun, and the different players in the league are arming themselves with bats and every kind of offensive weapons, coupled with an abundant use of offensive language.

The umpire baiting fever has broken out in several cities.

Over in Birmingham it has assumed the most violent shape and the poor umpire in that city has a warm time every time the home team gets the worst of it.

So far, however, the umpires appear to have the better of the argument and are holding their own with ease.

In the city of slag Tamsett has been suspended from playing for five days for abusive language to Umpire Mullane, and Mullane also put out of the game his namesake, Mullaney. The last-named player had the kicking fever in the most highly developed form and rushed at the umpire with a bat, striking him with it. Birmingham correspondents state that the decision of the umpire was unjust, but say that this was no excuse for such action on the part of the player in the presence of ladies.

Down in Shreveport there is woe and tribulation, for the word of an umpire has cost the local club money. Pitcher Swann was the offender and Umpire Latham the victim. It is said that Swann became exasperated at a decision of Latham and actually laid violent hands on the umpire and shook him violently. For such conduct he was fined $5.

The poor umpires have enough trouble of their own without attacks from the press. So far Atlanta has seen but one umpire, Mullane, and his work here was fairly satisfactory, though a few kicks were registered on both sides.

Mullane's greatest weakness seems to be his inability to judge balls and strikes. If a ball thrown over the plate by the pitcher cuts the heart of the plate it is a strike with him, and if it is absolutely outside of the plate then it goes down as a ball. But let the ball cut the corner and the chances are three to one that it will be recorded a ball. This was really the cause of the seeming wildness of McMakin in the first game he pitched. McMakin was probably wild to begin with, but he lost heart entirely when he was not given the corners.

Still, give the umpires a chance.

THEATERS.

The Bijou.

This week promises to prove one of the red-letter variety in the history of the Bijou theater. The attraction will be the comic opera, "The Idol's Eye," made famous by Frank Daniels, and the indications all point to an unusually complete and excellent production. There have been few operas written containing more tuneful music, better situations of a really amusing character, than the Bijou Opera company's offering during the present week.

The company has already demonstrated its ability to please, and "The Idol's Eye" is to be presented in a manner which will be in thorough keeping with the high standard which has been established. Otis Harlan, under whose direction the opera has been whipped into shape, has selected a company of principals and chorus folk whose superiors it would be difficult to find. New and handsome costumes, together with elaborate scenic effects, will make the production one of the most complete ever seen in Atlanta. Every detail calculated to enhance the effectiveness of the opera will be carried out in a way which is certain to win the commendation of the patrons of the Bijou who have long since learned that the theater management has but one purpose in view—to present a complete and thoroughly pleasing bill at all times.

The great success of "The Ameer" last week is going to be duplicated, and if anything, surpassed by "The Idol's Eye." All the principals have congenial roles and the chorus, which, by the way, is an unusually large and capable one, will have an opportunity of appearing to fine advantage.

William Corliss, who made such a big hit as the Ameer, has a great comedy part in "The Idol's Eye," and that he will make the most of it goes without saying. He is a comedian whose humor is of the spontaneous variety, and he doesn't have to resort to horse play to provoke laughter. This week he appears as a navigator of the air, and his experiences will be of a most amusing character.

Harry Carter is another member of the syndicate of fun-makers who is bound to make new friends this week. In "The Ameer" he is to present a brand of humor refreshing and high-class and will hand out another fresh bunch of the kind which provokes the smile that won't come off.

The music is catchy and the tunes will doubtless become familiar on the streets before half the week is over. And an opera devoid of popular music is like Hamlet without the Melancholy Dane.

The advance sale of seats indicates that one of the largest audiences of the season will be present this evening to hear "The Idol's Eye."

At the Grand.

Next Friday evening the attraction at the Grand will be Governor "Bob" Taylor, who will deliver his famous lecture, "Castles in the Air." As a public entertainer the former governor of Tennessee is par excellence. His humor is infectious and his eloquence is inspiring. No lecturer on the American platform today is better or more favorably known than he.

He has the happy faculty of being able, apparently without effort, to entertain his hearers from the very moment he begins his lecture until the last word has been said. His supply of amusing anecdotes has no limit, and his manner of telling a good story is such as to stamp him as an entertainer of superior kind.

"SOUVENIR SPOONS."

We are showing a unique collection of souvenir spoons. Beautiful designs, perfect in finish. Representing all interesting subjects in and about Atlanta.

HAYNES & MELLICHAMP,

Jewelers and Importers, - - 37 Whitehall St.

BIG TRACK MEET HERE THIS WEEK

Georgia, Emory and Tech Will Contest at Piedmont.

Friday afternoon the annual state track meet is scheduled to come off at Piedmont park, and Georgia, Emory and the Tech will be represented.

At present Georgia seems to have a little the best of the situation, though it is still impossible to judge the strength of the Emory team.

In the recent track meet, held in Athens between the University of Georgia and the Tech, Georgia was easily triumphant, snowing the Techites under. Still the Tech boys believe that their team will do better in this meet and intend to do their best to win out against all odds.

At Emory prospects are brighter and the boys from this college are determined to win the state championship and wrest from Georgia the laurels won last year when the university team won both meets from Tech and from Emory.

Track athletics are always interesting and develop lively interest among those present and bring about beneficial rivalry among the different colleges participating. The following special from Emory tells of the preparations for the meet there:

Emory College, Oxford, Ga., April 30.—(Special.)—Manager Charles Richardson, of the Emory track team, with the assistance of Professor Frank Clyde Brown, physical director of the college, has selected from the large number of candidates the 'varsity track team which will represent Emory in the intercollegiate track and field meet with the University of Georgia and Tech, which is to be held in Atlanta on May 6.

The local field day exercises served as a preliminary in selecting the 'varsity team and only those who won either a first or second place in one event last Monday will be allowed to attend the contest in Atlanta. Particular care was exercised in the selection of men and the placing of these men in the several events. Manager Richardson announced the composition of the team yesterday afternoon, and is as follows:

In the 100-yard dash—Barron, Boyd and King will be the representatives.

In the 220-yard dash—Boyd, King and Tarbutton.

In the 440-yard dash—Crovatt, Tabor and Spearman.

Half-mile run—Hutchinson, Hentz and Tabor.

Mile run—Hentz, Hutchinson and probably Crovatt.

Running broad jump—Barron, Hentz and Clyde Johnson.

Shot-put—Ficklen, Hearn and Phillips.

High hurdles, 120 yards—Hentz, Boyd and Bush.

Low hurdles, 220 yards—Whitehead, Boyd and Bush.

Hammer throw—Hearn, Ficklen and Phillips.

High jump—Hentz, Chambers and Roberts.

Pole vault—Clyde Johnson and Crovatt.

Upon these men Emory is relying to win the championship of the state next Friday week.

AUTOMOBILE TICKETS.

John L. Moore & Sons, Prudential Bldg., are the only opticians giving them away. Pay your bill Monday or Tuesday and get tickets, as the drawing takes place Tuesday night at the Bijou theater.

CANTON ELECTS ITS TEACHERS.

Public School System Adopted and Officers Named.

Canton, Ga., May 1.—(Special.)—At an election held yesterday for five members of the board of education for the public school system, the following were chosen: Captain T. M. Brady and Colonel George I. Teasley for a term of six years each; Jabez Galt and W. S. Cobb for four years each, and J. B. Hawkins for two years. The system of public or free schools was adopted by a practically unanimous vote a few weeks ago and the board elected now will now arrange for putting the system into operation early this fall.

The Human Side of Climbing Mt. McKinley.

(Robert Dunn in March Outing.)

August 16. . . . Hiram and Printz were lazing by the willow fire, protected from the scud by a thatch importantly called "Fuegian wind break." The strange sacks of "mountain stuff" have been opened, and weird Arctic clothing is being passed around. I have drawn a long pair of red stockings with tassels, two pair of Arctic soxlike mittens for the feet—hand mittens and a pair of grimy drawers.

Now the doctor says he expects "a man to volunteer" to stay behind, which seems the devil of a scheme. Yet he adds that whoever shows up worst in the first day's climb goes back. Whew! How can such vacillation gain our confidence? Of course, Hiram has coralled a ruck sack and a green sleeping bag and is hammering heads on the ice axes. One he has already used to chop willows. I am in the tent mending my pants. The others are out in the Fuegian wind-break.

August 17. . . . At bedtime, the river was gouging away the bank so fast, Hiram tied two logs together with a rope, threw one into the water and slept on the other for a signal.

In two hours the alarm trembled. Hiram found waves dashing over the bank, sweeping away the Fuegian wind-break and raising hell with the stuff. The doctor, eyes half closed with peepers—he's always a fearful sight when just waked—was lugging things dazedly into the brush. The water was 2 inches deep at Miller's side when he woke. Fred paid no attention. "You never can tell with these glacier streams," he said, turned over and went to sleep. Miller came in and bunked with me. I begged the doctor—perhaps too hard—to come in and sleep with Fred. Toward morning I peeked out, and there he was lying rolled up in the silk tent, like an enormous chrysalis.

The Leisure Class.

(From The Catholic Standard and Times.)

"Does youah leisure clawss in this country fellow the hounds at all, Miss Peppprey?" inquired the visiting British nobleman.

"No," replied Miss Peppery, "the hounds usually follow the leisure class here. We discourage tramps all we can."

SEWANEE TEAM HAS HARD LUCK

Weather Man Causes Much Trouble in Sewanee Camp.

University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., April 31.—(Special.)—With the Vanderbilt games less than a week away, hard luck seems to be dogging Sewanee's footsteps, and the student body is gloomy over prospects.

The season opened with such miserable weather that the team went up against the first game with the University of Nashville with but four practices. Although Sewanee managed to capture this series two out of three, she fell ingloriously before the onslaught of the Cumberland giants.

The games scheduled with the University of Tennessee were then cancelled on account of snow. The series with Tulane was cancelled by that college on account of the financial situation. Games afterwards scheduled with the Southwestern Presbyterian university to be played at Sewanee were cancelled on account of the rainy weather, and all this time the Sewanee team was fretting and chafing at the continued fog and rain and dampness.

Now the team has come face to face with Vanderbilt, with not more than a dozen days of playing together since the season opened.

With the sunshine of yesterday, the first for weeks, the men got into hard practice, but the prospects are regarded as gloomy. Many changes are being suggested for the team, and it is likely that the line-up in the first Vanderbilt game, to be played next Friday at Nashville on Dudley field, will be as follows:

Phillips, first base; Croft, second base; Wheat, shortstop; Kirby-Smith, third base; Sparkman, pitcher; Puett, catcher; Bostrom, left field; Jenks, right field; Sawrie, center field.

This line-up never played together until Thursday of last week.

The Horrors of War.

(From The Catholic Standard and Times.)

It's truly very hard to say
How things are going in the East.
The more we read from day to day
The more our troubles are increased.
The Japs will wreck a Russian ship
And strew with dead the gory deck.
Recounting which our tongues will trip
And add new horrors to the wreck.
Let Russ or Jap acquire fame,
In either case we reap dismay.
We must pronounce and laud a name
It's truly very hard to say.

Our facial muscles strain and twitch
And our poor tongues get twisted, too,
When we're explaining "vitch" is "vitch"
And who is "Wen" and where is "Wu."
And so no matter how it goes,
Whoever's victor in the fray,
His name, we're certain, goodness knows!
Is truly very hard to say.

—T. A. D.

Silver Delineation

The grape, the poppy, the lily, the carnation, the orchid, the wild rose—all contribute graciously in the hand-raised work of this silver.

Each inspiration is a work of art.

FLAT SILVER

in oak and mahogany chests

Bread boats *Compotiers*
Berry bowls *Platters*
Fruit pieces *Tureens*

Charles W. Crankshaw.
In the Century Building.

THE "CUTEST THINGS" EVER WRITTEN

"Ragtime song without words." Two-Step—(The successor to "Dixie"). "A Song of Sleepy Land"—lullaby. "Meditation Waltzes"—(orchestrated). Either piece by mail 25c. Orchestra or band. (Meditation waltzes only) 50c. For sale by dealers. F. W. Hoss & Co., publishers, Atlanta, Ga. Box 330.

The Daylight Corne



"How full the world is of persons in every calling who ALMOST succeed."
—Wm. Mathews.

What is success? It's said to be the ability to grasp the opportunity.

Here are opportunities for young men to secure the newest style in business suits for $15.00—every point in these suits will compare favorably with a $30.00 made-to-order suit—concave shoulders, convex chest, all the earmarks of custom tailoring.

Another opportunity—white Vests at $1.00, others up to $5.00,

Eiseman & Weil
1 Whitehall St.

The New Souvenir

Our Gordon Spoon is priced as follows:

TEA SPOONS.
Plain and Satin Bowls $2.00
Gilt Bowls $2.25
Sutherland or State Capitol in Bowls $2.50

COFFEE SPOONS.
Plain and Satin Bowls $1.50
Gilt Bowls $1.75
Sutherland or State Capitol in Bowls $2.00

DAVIS & FREEMAN,
Jewelers.

SUNSET
Headache and Neuralgia TABLETS
A sure and positive cure for headache or neuralgia. For sale by druggists, 10c.
Manf. by A. L. CURTIS, Druggist, ATLANTA, GA.

Additional Pullman Service to St. Louis

Commencing May 1, the Western and Atlantic Railroad, the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway and the Illinois Central Railroad will inaugurate, in addition to their "Dixie Flyer" sleeper, which leaves Atlanta at 8:25 a. m., arriving St. Louis 7:08 the following morning, a twelve-section Drawing Room Buffet Sleeping Car, leaving Atlanta daily at 8:30 p. m. and arriving St. Louis 7:36 following evening.

C. E. HARMAN, G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

DR. E. G. GRIFFIN, GATE CITY DENTAL ROOMS,
24½ Whitehall St., Over Brown & Allen's Drug Store.

$5.00  $5.00

My artificial teeth restore the natural expression of the mouth and youthful contour of the face.
We guarantee a perfect fit for $5.00, the best made.

Gold Crown, 22K	$3.00 to $5.00	Silver Filling	50c and Up
Bridge Work, Per Tooth	$4.00	Gold Filling	$1.00 and Up

Teeth extracted positively without pain.
Call and have your teeth examined free or charge. Office open from 8 a. m. until 10 p. m.
BELL PHONE 1708.

FOUR TRAINS DAILY
Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY BETWEEN ATLANTA AND MACON

SOUTHBOUND.

	16 DAILY	8 DAILY	10 DAILY	14 DAILY
Lv. ATLANTA	5.30 a.m.	12.05 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	11.50 p.m.
Lv. McDonough	6.30 a.m.	12.56 p.m.	5.23 p.m.	12.41 a.m.
Lv. Jackson	7.01 a.m.	1.20 p.m.	5.56 p.m.	1.04 a.m.
Ar. MACON	8.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	2.10 a.m.

NORTHBOUND.

	15 DAILY	7 DAILY	13 DAILY	9 DAILY
Lv. MACON	1.35 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	3.05 a.m.	7.30 p.m.
Lv. McDonough	3.15 p.m.	10.05 a.m.	4.32 a.m.	9.15 p.m.
Ar. ATLANTA	4.10 p.m.	11.10 a.m.	5.20 a.m.	10.30 p.m.

Parlor Cars on Trains 7, 8, 10 and 15 Between Atlanta and Macon. City Ticket Office 'Phones 142. Depot Ticket Office 'Phones 178.

J. C. BEAM, JR., District Passenger Agent.

SOLEMN SERVICE AT ST. PHILIP

Consecration Exercises Held in Episcopal Cathedral.

Dean Knight Preaches a Sermon and Tells of Important Part Played by Congregation During the Last Fifty-seven Years.

With the solemn and impressive services so characteristic of the Episcopal church, St Phillip cathedral was consecrated yesterday upon the fifty-seventh anniversary of its organization.

About the altar and beautifully displayed around the chancel were great banks of blossoms against which the plain vestments of the officiating clergy stood out in strong contrast. A great congregation that filled every possible seat and the long aisles as well, were present to witness the consecration services.

Bishop Nelson, of the diocese of Georgia, and Rev. Albion W. Knight, dean of the cathedral, and Rev. W. W. Steel, canon, officiated, while much was added to the services by the augmented choir and the strings, reeds and horns of an orchestra supporting Professor Richardson at the organ.

Certainly the cathedral never looked more beautiful than it did yesterday with its great banks of blossoms so suggestive of spring and the Georgia sunshine pouring through the multi-colored windows casting a warmth and a beautiful message of "peace on earth, good will to men," in strong contract to some of the chapters in its history.

Dean Knight preached the sermon, which proved to be rather a talk with his people regarding the history of St. Philip, from which many beautiful lessons were drawn. Rev. Dr. Knight apologized in his prefatory remarks, saying that it was not customary for the minister in charge of a church to preach the sermon at the time of its consecration and that he only did so at the urgent request of those in authority.

And as he told the story of the organization of St. Phillip church, it was almost possible to see the little group of engineers crossing the ridge at this place in the wilderness and marking it as a site for a town. It so happened that some of these engineers were Episcopalians and it was at this very time that the first steps were taken toward the setting apart of a place to be used for worship.

Later this same parish of St. Phillip built a rude structure for worship and was one of the very first erected in Atlanta. Up until the time of the war between the states the congregation met for worship in a wooden building which upon the arrival of General Sherman was used as a hospital for his soldiers. All of which facts are history and not fancy, although it was hard to look at yesterday's congregation and associate the same spot with privation, war or suffering.

After the war the building now used as a Sunday school room was occupied and still later the present handsome structure which ten years ago was made the see of the bishop of the diocese of the state. At this time a debt was incurred and yesterday's consecration marked the wiping away of all these material obligations.

Those who congregated yesterday found many changes in the historic building. While all of the historic associations which have come to be looked upon as almost sacred remain, the walls of the edifice had been newly frescoed and the appointments throughout had been refurnished for the occasion. Altogether the services proved to be most impressive and at the same time most joyful, marking as they did an epoch in the history of the church.

Following is the musical programme, given under the direction of Professor J. Fowler Richardson:

Voluntary (organ and orchestra), "Unfold Ye Portals"—Gounod.

Processional—Psalms xxiv; Psalms lxxiv, cxxii and cxxxii.

Service—Fisher in D.

Introit—490.

Kyrie, Gloria Tibi and Nicene Creed—Monk in C.

Hymn—487.

Anthem—Haydn.

The heavens are telling the glory of God; the wonder of His work displays the firmament. Today that is coming speaks it the day; the night that is gone the following night. In all the lands resound the word, never unperceived, ever understood.

Communion Service—Monk in C.

Recessional—493.

Concluding Voluntary, "Pilgrim's Chorus"—Wagner.

Miss Gould's Hope for the Future.

Miss Helen Gould is confident she will live to see the day when a lawyer in skirts pleading in civil and criminal cases will be a common sight, says The New York Press. She is one of the most active members of the Women's Legal Educational Society and maintains with more vigor than is usual with her that sex should be no bar to the study and practice of any of the professions, particularly the law. There are about eighty women in Manhattan who hold degrees, the greater number being from the law class of New York university, but the majority are heard of only at infrequent intervals. Mrs. Russell Sage is one of the founders of the society and holds views similar to Miss Gould. It has been due largely to her encouragement that so many girls have taken up Kent and Blackstone.

DUBLIN TO HAVE GREAT MEETING

Georgia's County School Superintendents Gather Tomorrow.

One of the largest gatherings of Georgia's educators ever held will assemble tomorrow at Dublin, Laurens county, for the annual meeting of the county school officials of Georgia. This is particularly the convention of the county school superintendents, but it will be attended by many members of county boards of education, teachers and others interested in educational work in the state.

State School Commissioner W. B. Merritt will be in attendance. He is chairman of the executive committee, and as such had principal charge of preparing the programme for the occasion. This programme includes some of the most interesting features ever presented on one of these occasions. Among other addresses will be one by Superintendent of Instruction O. B. Martin, of South Carolina. Important educational topics will be handled by many of Georgia's county superintendents.

The reception committee at Dublin has arranged several interesting features for the entertainment of the visitors, including a reception tomorrow night and a boat ride on the Oconee river Wednesday afternoon. The programme of the convention follows:

TUESDAY, MAY 3.

4:30 p. m.—Devotional exercises, Rev. E. H. McGehee.

Song, "America."

Address of Welcome—C. A. Weddington.

Response—John W. Henley, C. S. C., Pickens county.

Annual Address of State School Commissioner—W. B. Merritt.

8 p. m.—Address, "County School Administration," Superintendent O. B. Martin, of South Carolina.

9 p. m.—Reception by citizens of Dublin at New Dublin hotel.

Local Committee—Dublin board of trade, H. G. Stevens, J. S. Simons, Jr., and J. M. Outler; city council, W. P. Schaufele, J. J. Jordan and W. L. Stanley; city board of education, A. P. Hilton, J. T. Smith and W. R. Lanier; county board of education, J. T. Smith.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4.

8 a. m.—Devotional exercises, J. W. Smith, C. S. C., Tattnall county.

Song, "Joy to the World."

"Cooperation of Superintendent, Teachers and Parents"—Wade H. Wood, C. S. C., Washington county; E. W. Childs, C. S. C., Randolph county.

"Some Hindrances to School Work Found by Superintendent While Visiting Schools, and His Suggestions for Removing or Overcoming These Hindrances"—R. C. Sanders, C. S. C., Pulaski county; G. W. Smith, C. S. C., Houston county; B. S. Fitzpatrick, C. S. C., Twiggs county; F. L. Florence, C. S. C., Morgan county.

"County High Schools"—J. S. Stewart, agent university system.

"The Ratification of the Local Taxation Amendment"—W. H. Cobb, C. S. C., Franklin county; Robert L. Paine, C. S. C., Walton county; Stanley S. Bennet, C. S. C., Brooks county; George W. Williams, Dublin, Ga.

"Revisions Needed in School Laws"—General discussion.

3 to 6 p. m.—Boat ride on Oconee river.

8 p. m.—Memorial exercises; (a) In memory of S. E. Lewis, late C. S. C. of Clay county, E. R. King, C. S. C., Clay county; J. J. Beck, C. S. C., Calhoun county. (b) In memory of F. J. Johnson, late C. S. C. of Muscogee county, J. M. Moon, C. S. C., Muscogee county; C. N. Howard, C. S. C., Chattahoochee county.

"Supervision"—Lawton B. Evans, superintendent Richmond county.

THURSDAY, MAY 5.

8 a. m.—Devotional exercises, F. J. Dodd, C. S. C., Campbell county.

Song, "Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehovah."

"The Newspaper as an Aid in Supervision"—James A. Bagwell, C. S. C., Gwinnett county; George D. Rucker, C. S. C., Milton county; Melvin Tanner, C. S. C., Coffee county.

"Grading the Rural Schools"—W. T. Dickerson, C. S. C., Clinch county; J. M. Clement, C. S. C., Fannin county; H. A. Wilkinson, C. S. C., Terrell county; T. H. Robertson, C. S. C., Hall county.

"Manual Training and Domestic Science in Rural Schools"—Miss Emily Wilburn, director manual training, Hancock county; Miss G. L. Thursby, model school, Danielsville.

"Wholesome Culture"—Mrs. G. A. Alexander, teacher of philosophy and pedagogy, Brenau college.

Address—Rev. M. A. Jenkins, Dublin, Ga.

Song, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

Two College Men Talk About Advertising.

"Secretary's Office Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. Mr. St. Elmo M. Massengale, Atlanta, Ga.

"Dear Sir—I desire to thank you for the efficient manner in which your advertising agency during the past season has handled the business of Vanderbilt University. The excellent service you rendered is highly appreciated by the university. With best wishes for your continued success, I am, Yours truly, W. K. Williams, secretary."

"Mercer University, P. D. Pollock, president, Macon, Ga. Mr. St. Elmo Massengale, Atlanta, Ga. My Dear Sir—Our advertising for the summer passed through your hands. I wish to say that I always found your agency prompt, courteous, obliging and business like. Very truly and sincerely yours, F. D. Pollock, president."

FOUGHT HIS WAY THROUGH AFRICA

Desperate Adventures of a Daring French Explorer.

Captain Lenfant Discovers New Way from the Atlantic to Lake Chad. Bloody Fights with the Natives, Who Used Poisoned Arrows.

Captain Lenfant, the French explorer, landed at Plymouth on Saturday on his return from West Africa, where, after stirring adventuros, including desperate fights with natives, he has discovered a new way from the Atlantic to Lake Chad, says The London Express.

The importance of the discovery will be seen when it is stated that the intrepid explorer, with his little band of attendants, occupied on the outward and homeward journey only sixty-five days, whereas to reach Lake Chad by the Congo route takes something like five months.

With a company of ten, Captain Lenfant set out from the Atlantic coast, proceeded up the Niger for a considerable distance, then branched off along the Benue, a tributary of the Niger, until he came to the difficult and little known region of the Suburi marshes, which at times is partially inundated. Here he managed to discover a navigable passage to a small river connecting with the larger river known as the Shari, which empties itself into Lake Cnad.

The usefulness of the discovered channel is established by the fact that the boat of the explorers contained ten tons of goods and drew two feet of water. The only obstacle encountered during nearly 1,400 miles of river was the Falls of M'Bourao. Two hundred and fifty miles through a channel in the Suburi district and on the river known as the Lozone were quite navigable.

Poisoned Arrows.

The success of the explorers was only achieved by indomitable effort and in the face of deadly dangers. Indeed, it is a wonder that the gallant little party escaped to tell the tale of their adventures. Most of the journey was accomplished by water, but when the explorers encountered the Falls of M'Bourao they had to make a detour in a country of swamps, which cost them a month of labor and prostrated several of them with sickness.

Here and there the natives were hostile, and the greatest diplomacy and tact were necessary to prevent bloodshed. Presents to the chiefs obviated serious trouble on the outward journey, but on the return the party were not so fortunate

As they were approaching a native village poisoned arrows began to fall among them, and soon there was a perfect hail of the deadly missiles. A short, sharp order from the captain, and the little band replied with a volley from their rifles. They maintained a heavy fire, lessened the flights of arrows, and finally with a rush took the village by storm.

At a place named Lari there was such strenuous opposition that the village had to be burnt before the little party could make their way through the district. Many of the natives were absolute savages.

There were other minor fights from which the Europeans escaped unhurt. Numbers of the hostile natives were killed. The blacks of the country are described as most primitive. They are accustomed to being hunted down by slave dealers, and hide themselves in the long grass at the slightest alarm. They have a weird and curious rallying cry which made a deep impression on the Frenchmen.

A Monstrous Spider.

The whole of the Suburi region, in spite of the extensive and long-continued inundation, is densely inhabited, and the villages, built on elevated ground, as a protection from the water, succeed each other almost without interruption.

Captain Lenfant brings back with him many specimens of cotton, some of which are very remarkable. He has also discovered a monstrous spider, which lies in the branches of the mimosa and spins admirable yellow silk, a specimen of which the explorer possesses.

After his arrival at Fari, Captain Lenfant made a long expedition into British Bornu. He considers this district to be prosperous and to have greatly improved since it came under British government. Kouka, the former capital of Bornu, which was ravaged by Rabah, is being steadily rebuilt, and becoming a native center of great importance.

Captain Lenfant was very grateful for the assistance rendered him by both the civil and military authorities in Nigeria.

From Yola he travelled in company with Captain Wallace Wright, the hero of Kano, who was awarded the Victoria Cross. The two officers parted from each other at Plymouth, having formed a close friendship.

AUTOMOBILE TICKETS.

John L. Moore & Sons, Prudential Bldg., are the only opticians giving them away. Pay your bill Monday or Tuesday and get tickets, as the drawing takes place Tuesday night at the Bijou theater.

Uncle Sam's Foresters.

(Leon Vandervort in March Outing.)

The making of plans for a forest's management requires a decidedly even combination of mathematics, cool-headed nerve and endurance. Besides the education of a professor, the forester must have courage and ability to roam the forests, such as characterized the leather-stockings. Unless he is able to follow half distinguishable trails for miles upon miles through woods he has never seen before he will be fortunate, often, to get pine boughs for a bed instead of lying out upon a damp and inhospitable granite ledge.

The tendency of men in town to imagine, good weather a continuous forest state, and to dwell entirely on the bright side of our outdoor life results in applications from a great number of young men of imperfect constitutions for places as students of forestry. Now and then one of these stays and is benefited. But in general one week of rainy weather is enough.

They live two in a tent and gather, morning and evening at the cook tent for meals. A sandwich carried in the pocket serves for lunch. They leave camp at 7 in the morning and return at 5 in the afternoon. Their food is as good as can be had in camp. There is ham and bacon, rice, oatmeal and hominy. For vegetables are potatoes, beans and onions. The cook has a way of making good stews from canned beef and appetizing desserts from dried fruits. I noted a dozen contrivances for making the tents more comfortable. One man had manufactured a sleeping bag from a tarpaulin and a blanket. Another had invented a stove made of stones, clay and a piece of tin. There were three or four patterns of writing desks and tables. Garments that need washing were tied to a rope and anchored in a stream.



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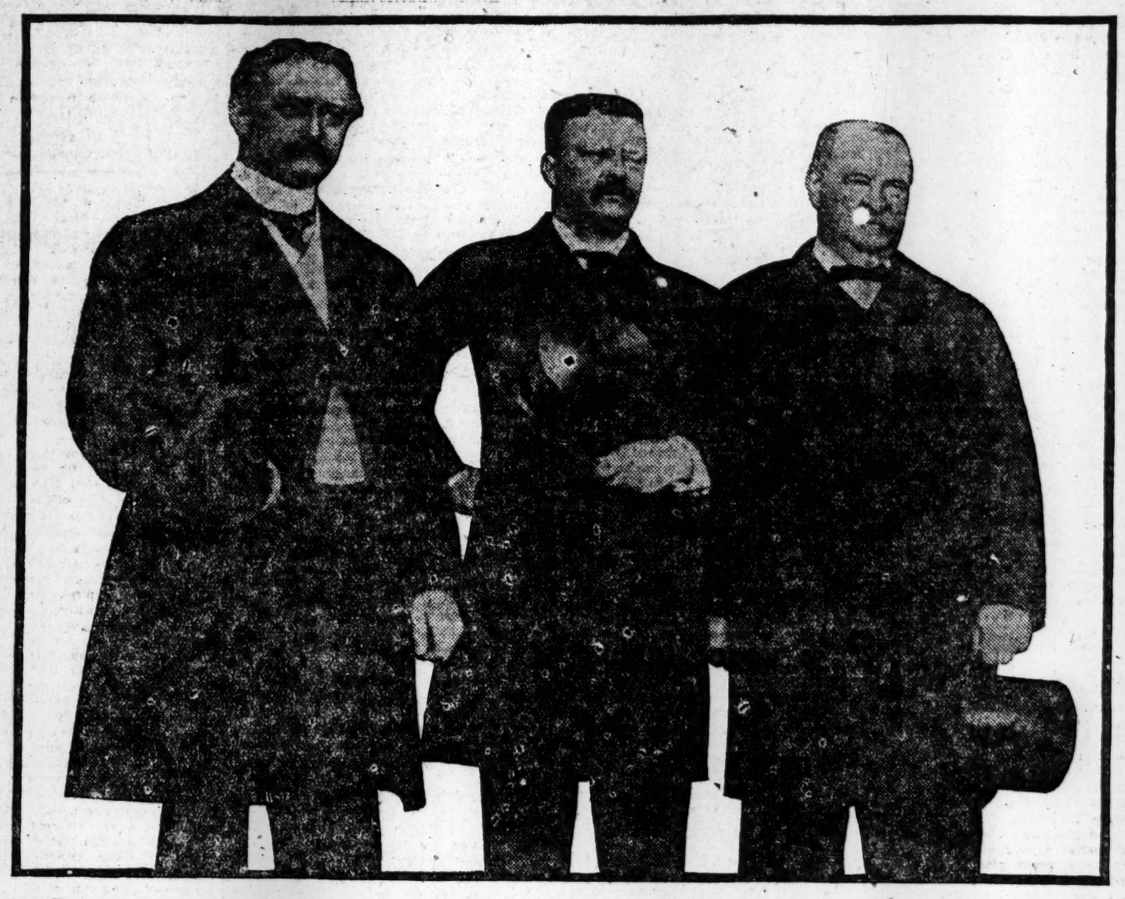
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Christianity as Taught by Christ

Thirty-first of the Series of Sermons Delivered by Dr. H. S. Bradley and Published by The Constitution. The Thirty-second Will be Printed Next Monday.

Subject: "Forgive Us Our Debts.
Text: "Forgive us our debts as we also have forgiven our debtors." —Matthew, vi:12.

It is unfortunate that the word "trespasses" has so nearly taken the place of "debts" in this petition of our pattern prayer, for while the word "trespass" is sometimes used in the New Testament for sin, it is not a legitimate translation of the word used by either Matthew or Luke. The accurate translation of the word used by Matthew is "debts," while the word given by Luke means "missing the mark."

There are a number of words which have been translated "sin" or "sins" in the New Testament scriptures. There is the word opheilemata, which means "debts." The word amartias, which means "missing the mark"—this word is used very often by St. Luke and is the commonest word for sin in the Gospels. It indicates that sin means failure, missing the end for which one was created. Another word is anomia, which means "lawlessness." Another is parakoe, meaning "hearing amiss," or "disobedience." Another is parabasis, which means "trespass," "going across the boundary," "transgression." Another is paraptoma, which means a "fault," or "falling aside," 'a moral aberration." Another is ettema, which means "defeat" or "discomfiture." Another is asebeia, which means "implousness," and still another is plemmeleia, which means "disharmony" or 'discord."

No doubt Jesus chose His words with care when He gave this pattern prayer to His disciples, and Matthew says that He selected the word "debts" as the best word to express what we call our "sins."

How far away from our Master's teaching we have gotten! When we speak of a great sinner today, we have in mind exclusively a murderer, or an adulterer, or a thief, or a liar, or a gambler, or a drunkard, or a profane swearer; because we have been taught all our lives that the greatest sins, as well as the commonest, are what we call the "sins of commission." The church has taught that piety, goodness, virtue and godliness consist in innocence of crime. We have inculcated in our preaching the doctrine of "don't." We have said to boys and girls as well as to men and women, "Don't commit murder; don't be unchaste; don't steal; don't lie; don't frequent the theater; don't play cards; don't dance, etc.," and have made the impression upon those who have listened to us that, if any one of our hearers abstained from all these things, he was a model Christian.

But freedom from guilt is not the whole of virtue, and abstinence from worldly pleasure does not make a Christian. There may be many of you who cannot remember during the last five or ten years, having committed a single one of the sins, or indulged in one of the pastimes about which we have just been talking, but it by no means follows that you do not need to pray daily, "Forgive us our debts."

Jesus throws the emphasis in the matter of sin not so much upon what are called "sins of commission" as upon the "sins of omission." He deals not simply with trespasses, but with neglect of duty; not simply with murder and adultry, but also with indifference; not simply with cheating and swinding, but also with unconcern and apathy; not simply with hate and scorn and railing, but also with laziness and idleness. He teaches us in this prayer, as well as in other places, that the great sinner is the one who has had the opportunity to do good and has not improved it. In the parable of the talents, He tells us of a man who had committed to him a large sum of money for use, but who allowed the years to slip by without employing it. When, finally, the owner of the money came back to make a reckoning, he rebuked his servant, calling him "wicked and slothful," and drove him into the "outer darkness, where there was wailing and gnashing of teeth." The charge was not made that the servant had wasted his Lord's money. Nothing is said of his drunkenness, lewdness, profligacy, profanity, or any other so-called common sin, the only charge was that he had not employed his gift.

In the picture that Jesus drew of the final judgment, when the righteous and wicked are separated from each other as the shepherd separates the sheep and goats from each other, the condemnation that is pronounced upon the wicked is not that they have been guilty of any of these so-called great sins, but only that they have failed to discharge the duty of loving service to their needy fellows. They have not fed the hungry; given water to the thirsty; ministered to the sick; or visited the social outcasts in prison.

God has given to each one of us a measure of time, strength, intelligence, opportunity and grace, and these He expects us to use for Him in service to His children. How greatly indebted are we to our Father! We have wasted our time. We have dissipated our strength, or have failed to develop and discipline it. We have suffered our minds to lie idle until some of our highest faculties have well nigh atrophied. Where is there one of us who knows as much, or knows as accurately, as he ought? We have taken the gifts of material things and used them not so much to bless our needy fellows as to indulge ourselves with luxuries. We have consumed His benefits upon our lusts. Opportunity after opportunity has passed us by unimproved. Hundreds have gone hungry whom we could have fed; hundreds are ignorant whom we could have instructed; hundreds are friendless whom we could have blessed; hundreds are cheerless whom we could have comforted; hundreds are sinful whom we could have saved.

When we consider how far short we fall in the matter of duty; when we see how weak we are when we could have been strong; how ignorant when we could have been wise; how wicked when we could have been good; how worthless when we could have been useful—the page upon which our debts are written lengthens before our eyes, and the items upon it outrun our feeble little powers of calculation.

There are some who tell us that they do not use this petition of the prayer, "Forgive us our sins," because they do not feel that they are sinners; that there is really nothing for which they need to sue for pardon, or forgiveness. But surely these brothers have not considered the well-nigh infinite debt they have incurred in the sight of the good Father. Is there one who can look back over his life and not turn heartsick as he sees the unimproved opportunities, neglected duties, and his own impotent life? Surely there is no one whose eyes do not fill with tears as he remembers some one, now passed beyond his reach, whose burden he could have made a little lighter, whose path he could have made a little smoother, whose life he could have made a little happier, if he had only tried. Surely there was never a cry of the human heart more natural than this petition: "Father, forgive us our debts, Father, forgive us our debts."

The word that is translated "forgive" means "to remit," "to send away," "to destroy," "to loose," "to set free from," to make as though they had never been."

But, can all these failures, neglects and short-comings be really considered as debts to God? Am I not my own, and cannot I do as I please with what I have? How can God be concerned with such matters as diligence or idleness on my part?

If we listen to Jesus, we learn that we cannot separate anything that concerns us from God. Our welfare cannot be considered apart from Him. He is not only interested in what I am and what I do, He is vitally concerned in it. The good Father goes so far as to identify Himself with my better nature, my real self, my soul, and whatever harms or dwarfs me, pains and injures Him; whatever enlarges, blesses or glorifies me, pleases and blesses Him. But God's intimate relationship with His children does not stop at this point. Not only is He on the side of my better self, so that my highest interests are His, He makes common cause with the poorest, lowliest and wickedest of my brethren. He enters so completely into the very warp and woof of every individual's life and welfare that He accepts a kindness done to the least of the human species as done to Himself.

Is there any one who believes that? Does the man live who believes that Jesus spoke soberly when He said, 'Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these, ye did it unto me; inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of the least of these, ye did it not unto me?" Do we not fancy that our Master spoke with poetic license, or with oratorical exaggeration, when He uttered those words? Surely there is not one of us who could rest this night if we knew that the Child Jesus was shivering from cold, or crying for bread, in a dirty hovel on the outskirts of our town. If we knew that He, as a lad of 10 years, was bound to a greasy loom for ten or twelve hours of every day through all the weary years, that His mind was being stunted, His body jaundiced, and His moral faculties blunted, we would be stirred to rise in righteous indignation against the system which kept Him there. We would cry out against the greed of those who employed Him, and the equal greed of those who, in seeking to drive sharp bargains, bought too cheap the products of His blood and life. If we knew that He was growing up in ignorance because of the lack of school facilities, we would empty our pockets to equip better schools or we would volunteer to teach for nothing in order that He might learn.

Jesus is not here in the flesh, but if He spoke the truth when He was here two thousand years ago, the conditions are just as bad. There are hundreds, even thousands of poor white children and poor negro children in our southland, who are suffering these hardships and wrongs, and Jesus says that the Good Father identifies Himself with the poorest, raggedest, hungriest and most friendless of them. What are we doing to relieve them? What real concern have we for their welfare? Do we not pass them day after day upon the streets without even so much as stopping to speak a kind or helpful word? Where is the man or woman who can stand up and say, "I do not need to pray God to forgive me any debts. My account with Him is balanced." Where is there one who has paid so much as a tithe of what He owes?

What a blessing it would be if we could learn the simple lesson that the way to discharge our debt to God is to serve His needy children. We look with elevated head for what we are pleased to call a "large opportunity to serve God" in the distant years, and fail to see that all around us opportunities are thick in the multitude of our fellows who can be helped by our sympathy, our service and our love. The Apostle Paul caught something of the Master's meaning when he cried, "I am debtor both to Greek and barbarian, both to the wise and unwise."

But we are told by some that there is no use to cry to our Father for forgiveness that He cannot forgive a sinner without annulling His laws and wrecking his government. Sober-minded preachers still stand before their congregations and tell them that there is no place in the divine government for forgiveness of sins; that law, once broken, the stability and perpetuity of the government requires the punishment of the offender, or of a substitute.

It is an infinite pity that most of those who have written theological books on what they are pleased to term the "plan of salvation," or the "scheme of salvation," have conceived of God, not as Father, but as a Judge, a Ruler, a Governor, a High Sheriff, or an Executioner. One would think to read after them that God had been born and brought up in a court house, and that He was only surrounded with tipstaffs, bailiffs and constables, whose business it was to "execute" His orders. They write about what God can do and cannot do in terms of an earthly magistrate. Whatever a human judge can do they tell us God can do, and wherein a human judge is limited, so is God.

Starting thus with a court house-God premise, it is easy to reach the conclusion that there is no forgiveness of sins. Human law is stern and relentless, once broken the violator must suffer, penitence or no penitence, reformation or no reformation.

But Jesus never took us into a court-house to find God. He never told us to pray: "O, Judge, forgive our debts! O, Governor, pardon our sins! O, Executioner, remit the penalty of our misdeeds!" He passed by the court house and the counting room, and carried us to the family circle, to the hearthstone, to tell us about God, and said, when you pray, say: "Our Father, forgive us our debts." How simple the Master makes the matter of forgiveness when we have found God as our Father.

Law cannot forgive, but love can. The difficulty that has been conjured up by the theological systematizer of forgiving and not detroying government vanishes when we come to the government of the home. Was there ever a parent who reared a son from infancy to manhood that did not find that, time and again, during the years from childhood to manhood, different rules of the household were disobeyed, but that the penitent child was forgiven and the family government not destroyed. Instead of destroying his government by granting forgiveness to a penitent child the Father would most surely destroy it who refused it to one who came with an acknowledgment of wrong doing and a sincere request for pardon.

There is no great mystery here save as love itself is a mystery. Stern law may make no provision for the pardon of offenders, but human love does, and divine love does.

A few years ago a merchant in one of the smaller towns in Georgia who was doing what was known as a "supply" business agreed to furnish provisions to a poor farmer who lived near the town. A note was given by the farmer to be paid when the crop was gathered. The seasons were not good and at the end of the year the farmer lacked $42.00 of having enough to discharge his obligation. The merchant did not press him, but agreed to give him longer time. At the beginning of the next year the farmer again applied to the merchant for supplies for that year's needs. "But," said the merchant, "you have not paid me for last year's supplies."

"I know that," said the farmer, "but I think I can do better this year. I believe I can make not only enough to pay for this year's supplies, but can also take up the note that I owe you."

The merchant agreed. When the end of the year came the farmer did pay for all the provisions he had bought that year and said to the merchant, "I am now ready to pay you the $42 and interest due on last year's note. I should like to let you have a cow and calf in part payment of the note."

"Well," said the merchant, "I can use a good cow. Is the one you have giving milk?"

"Yes," says the farmer, "she has a young calf and is giving about three gallons of milk a day." What do you value her at?" said the merchant. "Well, I should say that she is worth at least $25," said the farmer.

"I agree to that," said the merchant, "and now as to the remaining $17 and interest?" "I have enough corn left over to pay that," said the farmer. "Corn is bringing 50 cents a bushel and I will bring you enough together with the cow and calf to cancel the note."

As the farmer was about to leave the merchant said to him: "My friend, how many cows have you?" "Only one," replied the farmer. "What size family have you?" asked the merchant. "My wife and six children," said the farmer. "Do the children like milk?" inquired the merchant. "Yes," said the farmer, "I suppose all children like milk." "Well," said the merchant, "will it not be a little hard to get along without the cow" "Yes, we will miss her," said the farmer, "but we will manage to live without her." "How much corn will you have left after you bring me what you owe?" "Not much," replied the farmer, "it will take about all I have."

"Then," said the merchant, as he reached in his safe for the old note of $42, "here is your note. You just keep the cow and the corn. This note is paid."

From the standpoint of Jesus, that merchant "forgave" the farmer his debt. Was he better than God?

There is a true sense in which we dictate to Our Father the terms of our forgiveness when we pray, "Forgive us as we forgive." If we go to God with the prayer that He forgives us as we forgive those who are indebted to us, while we ourselves are unforgiving, resentful or revengeful, we pray for condemnation. One cannot afford to utter this petition while he cherishes hate or ill will against any man. I can never afford to say, "I cannot forgive my enemy. He has done me a grievous wrong." That means to place myself, as far as I am able, beyond the reach of the pardon of God.

Is it not strange that we magnify the importance of self to such a degree? We have come to expect that any man and every man will sin against God and that God will forgive him. It does not strain us to think of God pardoning a great wrong against Himself, then why should it be considered strange that I should forgive one who has sinned against me? Do I make myself so much more important than God? Some of us talk at times as if the unpardonable sin was not against God, or the spirit of truth, but against ourselves. We would impress people as saying, "All sins, even those against God, may be forgiven, but a sin against me will never be forgiven in this world or the next."

We cannot afford to say, "I forgive, but do not forget," and then ask God to treat us as we treat our offenders, for we do not wish our Father to be holding forever in His mind our sins and debts. We cannot say, "I forgive the man who has wronged me, but I do not wish to have any further dealings with him. Let him go his way and I will go mine." We do not wish God to treat us that way. We want God's sympathy and love and help. We cannot afford to say, "I will forgive him when he asks for forgiveness and not before." We thank God that He loves us while we are yet sinners; that His prevenient love prepares the way for our forgiveness. We are glad when we read such inspired sentences as, "God commendeth His own love to us in that while we were yet sinners Christ died for us." "If when we were enemies we were reconciled to God by the death of His Son much more being reconciled shall we be saved by sharing His life." "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth on Him might not perish, but have everlasting life."

Our Father's spirit should be our model. It should be our delight to show that we are so magnanimous that we love even our enemies and seek to bless them. There was a time when men prided themselves on being "good haters," when it was thought to be a mark of greatness that one should carry the fire of hate for years. But that time has passed. Today it is regarded not as a mark of a gentleman, but of a savage. To conquer our own hearts and keep them sweet and loving is a greater triumph than to thrash an enemy. The savage feels that he has succeeded when he has killed his enemy; the Christian feels that he has succeeded when he has converted his enemy and made him his friend. Instead of two hostile men, the one a champion of wrong and the other a champion of right, now two brothers stand shoulder to shoulder, champions together of right—that is success.

My brother, I know that you feel that you fall very far short of God's ideal for you and of your own ideal for yourself. The years that are gone have carried with them thousands of opportunities to help and bless and comfort and cheer your struggling brethren. The remembrance of your neglect is grievous unto you. The memory of the wasted years brings the terrible afterbite. Your dreams are peopled with the faces of the dear dead whose lot in life would have been happier but for your unspoken word of love and your withheld caresses. Will you not determine today to do better? Will you not stop for a moment and in sincere penitence pray to the Father, saying, "Father, I have been very selfish; I am hopelessly in debt to Thee; I have been hard and unforgiving; I have wasted Thy time; I have shirked my duty; I have neglected Thy children; but this moment I drive hate from my heart, I cherish ill will for no human being; I bring all my fellows to the hearthstone of Thy grace, and pray, 'Forgive us, Father, forgive;' the future years shall hold more of service and less of hate?"

MOORE MEMORIAL.

Rev. A. R. Holderby preached at the morning hour from the text Collosians iii, 11: "But Christ is all and in all."

The pastor said:

"The apostle here exalts Jesus Christ to his rightful peace in the world and sets the crown of universal glory upon the head of his Lord, 'Christ is all and in all.' Jesus Christ is all and in all to the world.

"True it is the world does not acknowledge the Lordship of Christ, yet Christ is all and in all to the world. By Him were all things created that are in heaven and that are in earth, and by him all things consist. The world could not stand for one moment without Christ, and earth would be hell without Him.

"It is Christ who upholds all things by the word of His power and who governs and controls all things in the world. 'His kingdom ruleth over all.' By the redemptive work of Christ the whole world has been helped so that the world should acknowledge its indebtedness to Him

"Every man in the world will not be saved through the atonement of Christ, yet every man reaps some benefit from the work of Christ. The world is better off by reason of Chsist's coming into it and by His life and His death. In a certain sense Christ did die for the world. By His death and resurrection the whole race of man has been uplifted and blest.

"None but a fool will deny that the gospel of Jesus Christ has had and is now having a beneficial effect upon all men and upon all nations. Christian civilization is the result of the gospel and the whole world is more or less benefited by that civilization. This world would have been a very different world had it not been for the redemption of Christ.

"That work was stupendous in its scope. It has touched the whole human race at every point and has made the life of every man worth the living, so that no man can say 'I have no interest in the work of Christ,' for all men are in some way indebted to the gospel. All men are not saved by the gospel, because all men will not receive Christ as their Lord and Savior.

"Again, Christ is preeminently all in all to His people and His church. To His people He is the 'Chief among ten thousand and the one altogether lovely.'

"Christ is the one only foundation of salvation to His people. 'For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid which is Jesus Christ.' All other foundations are but sinking sand. The hopes of Christ's people for salvation are built upon Him and upon none other. Every believer can say 'Those, O Christ, art all I want. All in all in Thee I find.' All can unite on Christ.

"Christ is all and in all to His people as regards their sanctification.

"But today we see the people of God divided and at variance with each other on points of doctrine. The creed and not the Christ is the all and in all to many. If Christ were all and in all to the people of God then there would be more of unity among the various denominations of Christians. The unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace will never be realized by the church until Christ is exalted above all creeds, and when he is enthroned in the hearts of His people and when He becomes the all and in all to them. The man to whom Christ is all and in all is a Christian, and it matters not to what church he may belong. He ought, therefore, to be received as a brother in the Lord.

"If we cannot extend the hand of Christian fellowship to the man who is trusting for salvation in Christ alone and who confesses Christ as his Lord and Savior, then upon what other terms must he hope for Christian fellowship?

"If Christ is all and in all to the believer then all minor differences will be forgotten and a closer Christian fellowship will be established between the churches. But at present there is no such fellowship.

"The effort now being made upon the part of certain denominations to unite upon one creed will not succeed. And for all so-called Christian churches to come together under one name and one creed is a human impossibility. Such union might not be desirable at any rate. All people cannot believe alike and never will. There can be no organic union. But there can and should be fellowship, brotherly love and cooperation and the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace.

"The estrangement existing between the various Christian churches today and the lack of cooperation are due to the spirit of the devil. Such conditions could not exist where the spirit of Christ reigns. The devil laughs at all this contention over creeds and is well pleased with the situation. It plays into his hands."

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Rev. C. J. Harris, at the morning service, preached from Rom. i, 23: "They changed the glory of the uncorruptible God," using a theme, as a companion to that of last Sunday, "The Lower Uses of Eternal Things." He said in substance:

"One of the most overwhelming facts that can be known in our lives, I believe, is this, that it lies in our power to 'change the glory of the uncorruptible God,' that we can change the truth into a lie; a blessing into a burden; a joy into a grief; the beautiful into the ugly. As it is possible for me to change the course, color, shape and intensity of the sunlight at the window of my home, so I can change the course of revelation; the character of God, and the glories of the other life, in the minds of men, by the use I make of eternal verities.

"God's glory is seen in heaven and in earth, in the Scriptures, in science, in society and human souls. The glory of God is the visible representation of His power, and greatness. It is possible to change this glory so that the beautiful in life becomes the unlovely.

"Man can deface the world beautiful, and by selfish purpose appropriate the fields, and words to himself and divest them of their beauty in order to increase the size of his wealth.

"The sport with his hundreds of birds he cannot use is only a little above the cannibal. We should teach our children that when they aim a gun at a bird, just for sport, they are pointing their weapon at the heart of God. Cruelty and inhumanity to beasts are but the revelation of power yet unmastered.

"Man defacing his own physical beauty with ugly lines of needless worry; man wreaking his system with burdens too heavy to bear. There are men in Atlanta who haven't had a day of rest for months. I know those whose employers compel them to work every day and often nights. Not that the employer tells them in words to work, but they know that new men for their places is the sure penalty of unwillingness.

"Over-indulgence in harmless things is a way to use a higher power for lower purposes. Food so enters into church life that now the only way to get a crowd is to give a dinner. We can fear that the beggar and the church at the 'beautiful gate' are exchanging places. A Sunday dinner is the cause of many broken circles at the house of worship. The pipe and newspaper and extreme weariness are the reasons why great numbers of our masculine sex think the church is the place for wives and children. The human mind with its limitless possibilities is hurled too often from its highest uses to the lowest.

"The highest thing of eternal value is character. Character is moral force. Rightly used it makes heroes; wrongly directed it creates traitors. It is man's most valuable yet most dangerous possession. Man is born with a destiny but he makes his own road; he is born with force, but he forms his own character. This is why one man is a Judas to sell his Lord for a few pennies; and another a John to comfort and bless his Christ to the last. This is why one man becomes a Nathan Hale, who would die many times for his beloved land, and another is an Arnold, who regrets he has not more countries to sell for a price.

"This is why one man is in the gutter in disgrace, and another at the goal of honor. It is all because of the use or abuse of our great gift from God.

"The heathen with their idols are not the only ones changing truth into a lie, but men today, in the public shop, pew or pulpit who misuse opportunity or power, who dwell more on human ideas of truth more than God's revelation; whose services are with selfish ends; they are among those who are changing the glory of the uncorruptible God."

FIRST CHRISTIAN.

A service of unusual interest was held at the First Christian church yesterday morning, on the occasion of the ordination of three elders and thirteen deacons. The service opened with the communion of the Lord's supper, after which the pastor, Dr. S. B. Moore, announced that the usual preaching service would give place to the ordination, and called upon Dr. R. Lin Cave, of the West End Christian church, to deliver the address and charges to the officers to be ordained. Dr. Cave gave a masterly and clear exposition of the New Testament teaching on the matter. He read passages from the book of Acts descriptive of the rite as practiced by the church in apostolic times and from the epistles of St. Paul, in which that apostle explained to Timothy, pastor of the church at Ephesus, the necessary qualifications for such officers and their wives. This part of the discourse was especially interesting and of a very practical character. References were also made to the duties of church members towards the officers of the church. After the address Dr. Cave and Dr. Moore laid their hands on the heads of the candidates for ordination and prayed. The whole service was very impressive and instructive.

Announcements were made for the special services to begin this week and to continue for about three weeks, during which sermons will be delivered by Dr. R. Holderby, Dr. A. I. Kirby, E. L. Shelmott, W. A. Chastain, W. J. Cocke and others.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN

Rev. Dr. Rice preached to a large congregation on the subject of the "Home in the Bible and the Bible in the Home," taking his text from Deuteronomy 6th chapter, verses 6 to 9. He said, in part:

"When Moses was about to leave his people to the leadership of another, he gathered them together, recounting the dealings of God with them, and urgently appealing to them to be faithful to Him. Where they were going they would find plenty and many blessings, and they would be tempted to forget God. This is one of the strongest evidences of human depravity that men are most apt to forget God in time of prosperity, and bestow their chief affection upon the gifts instead of the Giver.

"In this matter the chief responsibility lies with parents in keeping their homes true to God and so teaching the rising generation that they will be steadfast in the faith. So Moses insisted upon family religion as in the text.

"The home has its charter in the Bible. The relationship of husband and wife was established by God, and is prominently set forth and honored throughout the Scriptures. The laws of the family, the duties between husband and wife, parent and child, and between master and servant are clearly and authoritatively declared. When the Bible is enthroned in the home, the result is blessing to its inmates, the church and the world."

Dr. Rice announced that at 5 o'clock every afternoon this week there will be a sermon preached to children in the Sunday school room.

AUTOMOBILE TICKETS.

John L. Moore & Sons, Prudential Bldg., are the only opticians giving them away. Pay your bill Monday or Tuesday and get tickets, as the drawing takes place Tuesday night at the Bijou theater.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

The brightest, wittiest, tersest sayings of the century as printed daily in The New York Press. Published now for the first time in book form. Price 50c; by mail 55c. For sale by JNO. M. MILLER CO., 39 Marietta st., Atlanta, Ga.

Noon Train Atlanta to Macon Via Southern Railway.

Commencing Sunday, May 1, 1904, the Southern railway will put on a new train to Macon, leaving Atlanta at 12:05 o'clock noon daily, arriving Macon 2:50 p. m.

J. C. BEAM, JR.,
District Passenger Agent.

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In the game of life is the man who saves money—not always the man who makes it. When you speak of saving money you cannot help thinking of our

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for whether you lay by a dollar or a hundred dollars here, our interest will make you a winner, indeed. Begin with $1.00.

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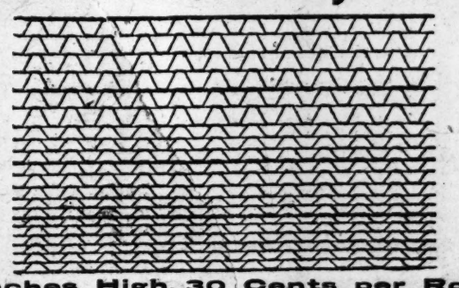
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This is not a cheap netting, but is a strong Fence made of No. 19 heavy galvanized wire reinforced every 12 inches.
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50 CENTS

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Sweat, Itch, Blister?
ROYAL FOOT WASH
cures them. Removes odors of feet, armpits, etc.; stops chafing. If not at druggists' send 25 cents to Eaton Drug Co., Atlanta, Ga., for full size, postpaid. Sample for 2-cent stamp.

One application proves its merit. Money back if not satisfied. DOSTER-NORTHINGTON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Druggists, Birmingham, Ala., say: "ROYAL FOOT WASH is the best seller of its kind we have ever handled."

ROYAL FOOT WASH

See Thursday's Constitution for Atlanta's Leading Merchants' Midweek Bargains

HELP WANTED—MALE.

ST. LOUIS world's fair, men work palmistry studio, $20 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Instructive palmistry book free. Frederick, 213 West 125th, N. Y.

OPTICIAN WANTED—Thorough practical man who understands refraction, fitting, etc. Address with references, Optician, care Constitution.

WANTED—Dentist to locate in good town of twenty-five hundred. Address D. D. S., 189 Ivy st., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Job printer; sober, tasty, rapid and able to estimate on commercial printing. Address with references, Cordele Daily News, Cordele, Ga.

Wanted—Young man or young lady to learn pharmacy this summer. Dr. H. Crenshaw, Room 14 Grant bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

A GOOD POSITION is always open to a competent man. His difficulty is to find it. We have openings and receive daily calls for secretaries and treasurers of business houses, superintendents, managers, engineers, expert bookkeepers, traveling salesmen, executive, clerical and technical positions of all kinds, paying from $1,000 to $10,000 a year. Write for plan and booklet. HAPGOODS (Inc.), Pennsylvania bldg., 1501 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. Offices in New York, Chicago and 12 other cities.

MEN—Our illustrated catalogue explains how we teach barber trade quickly, mailed free. Moler Barber College, St. Louis, Mo.

SITUATIONS WANTED — MALE.

WANTED—Position as moulder by man of experience. References given. Address "Sturdy," care Constitution.

DRUGGIST wants position. Thoroughly competent to take charge. Best of references. Eleven years experience. Has no bad habits. Address "Veronal," care Constitution.

SALESMEN, saleladies, collectors, bookkeepers and stenographers and competent technical help promptly furnished by National Employment Association, 1114 Century building. 'Phone 3122.

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WANTED—Canvassers for THE SUNNY SOUTH in every Georgia town and also in the towns of all other southern states. A splendid opportunity for women wanting a little supplementary "pin money" income. The cost of The Sunny South is only 50 cents per year and its circulation is now nearly 100,000. Extraordinary commission inducements and the easiest and cheapest fireside paper for which to get subscribers. Write for particulars to The Sunny South, Atlanta, Ga.

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YOUNG LADY stenographer desires position; experienced and accurate; good references. Address L. C., care Constitution.

LOST.

NEAR Jackson st., white pointer puppy with liver spots; had tip of tail cut off. Reward. 270 Houston st. "Sport."

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WE NEED twenty first-class map salesmen to handle a magnificent line of new Government Survey Maps. Splendid proposition to right parties. State experience. Hudgins Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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AGENTS wanted everywhere to sell our patent belts. Quick seller. Good money can be made by right parties. No outlay necessary. Write for particulars. Forman Belt Co., Baltimore, Md.

AGENTS to sell water filters; easy sellers; retails at $2. Big profits, exclusive territory. Write quick. Seneca Filter Co., Seneca, Mo.

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BELLINGRATH PLUMBING CO., 40 South Pryor. Bell 'phone 1192. All new work guaranteed for one year.

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IN EXCHANGE for the Oliver Standard Visible Typewriter we have taken thirty second-hand typewriters of standard make; all have been repaired; prices low; easy terms. Fielder & Allen Co., Peachtree.

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FOR SALE—Best saloon business in Birmingham district; stock, fixtures, lease three years, with privilege, license, etc. Owners' health failed. Address P. O. Box 135, M., Ensley, Ala.

PERSONAL.

DR. WITHERS' Magic Liniment cured Mrs. Chamberlain, 149 Simpson, of rheumatism. Samples free. Moneta Medicine Co., Austell building.

WANTED—1,000 suits to clean and press. Equitable Dye House, 131 Whitehall street. Bell phone 1328; Standard 383.

ST. LOUIS now is on a boom—
Her people are crazy as a loon;
For the fair has opened out
That has been so long talked about.
But the Rummagee is the place to buy,
For their prices are never high.
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SWANHILD, world-famed, scientific Palmist; exponent of the occult forces of nature; mystified are they who call on this gifted woman; no matter what trouble you have, come; she will guide you; everything private and confidential. Hours, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. 26 E. Ellis street.

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$2 PER MONTH rent only for the light-running, noiseless No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson. Bell 'phone 480. Office 71 Whitehall.

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Contents of Residence at Auction, Tuesday, May 3, at 10 a. m.

ON account of going to Oklahoma, entire household moved from Kirkwood, Ga., to our sales room, 78 N. Broad (Old Curiosity Stand) to be sold absolutely to the highest bidder, one upright cabinet grand piano, 1 parlor suit, Morris chair, combination bookcase and secretary, chiffonier, sideboard, 8-foot extension table, chairs, rocker, mahogany book shelves, wardrobe, 3 iron beds, 2 odd dressers and washstands, 1 oak bed room suit with round plate mirror, fine lot of pictures and easels, 2 carpets, matting, rugs, china, glassware and table silverware, extra good feather pillows and clean cotton mattresses, 5 pairs lace curtains, cots, blankets, quilts, comforts, go-cart, 3 fine trunks and an entire library of law, medical and other valuable books, bric-a-brac and 2 office desks and 1 letter press. This is a nice lot of goods and you should not miss the sale at 78 N. Broad. Leo Fresh, auctioneer.

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CAR LOAD just in, all kinds fine carriage repairing. N. C. Spence Carriage Works, 432, 434, 436 Marietta st.

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SAVE money by buying your furniture and stoves from C. H. Mason; cash or credit. 6 and 8 W. Mitchell.

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NEW crop honey in 1 pound sections—just received. Wilkerson & Bro., 77 Peachtree street.

THE CHEAPEST place in Georgia to buy furniture, rugs, etc., is at Robison's, 18 E. Hunter.

PARTIES wishing cuts for catalogue and high class printing can find them in our establishment. We make the finest half-tones and zinc etchings. For prices and further information address Southern Engraving Co., Atlanta, Ga., second floor, Constitution building.

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FOR ICE CREAM, call Beuchler's, 2105.

'PHONE 1920—56 N. Broad street—If you want furniture, musical instruments or household goods packed and shipped, or refinished or repaired, P. H. Snook.

REDUCED prices on all carriages to make room for spring stock. The Finley Carriage Co.

WE are custom harness makers
And trade overtakers
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WE ARE especially prepared to make newspaper cuts. In order that a half-tone may show up well in the newspaper it must be made especially for printing of that character. Our newspaper half-tones receive the highest praise by publishers generally. For prices and further information address the Southern Engraving Company, Atlanta, Ga., second floor, Constitution building.

CHOICE meats always. Powell & Karr, 229 Marietta street. 'Phones B. 4258; S. 2134.

FOR SALE—Gas stoves, in perfect condition; guaranteed to do good work. Come and see. M. H. Abbott, 150 Marietta st.

FOR SALE—Woodworking machines and iron machine tools, news and second-hand. Richards Machine Co., 64 S. Forsyth.

THE other fellow charges you twice as much as the Atlanta Wreckage Co., for furniture, and does not appreciate your trade any more. Why not buy here, 37 W. Mitchell. Both 'phones.

COTTON seed hulls, bulk or sacked; flour, corn, oats and hay, car lots, constantly on hand. Sou. Flour and Grain Co., 612 Peters bldg., Tel. 393.

CORLISS ENGINE FOR SALE—A 300-H. P. Cross compound condensing engine, now running in a cotton mill, to be replaced by a larger engine. A low price will be named. Delivery about June 1. For particulars and price address O. A. Robbins, care Constitution.

PICTURES FRAMED AT ONE-HALF PRICE—Dixie Supply Co.'s bankrupt stock of molding. As long as it lasts, pictures framed at one-half usual prices. Hunt up your unframed pictures and bring them in. Dixie Picture Frame Co., 170 Peachtree street.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Tobacco tags, 75 cents per hundred for Sweep Stakes; 50c for all others of R. J. Reynolds. A. Cruickshank, 14 Marietta st., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—1,000 well behaved people, all sizes, to attend the fifth annual picnic Junior Order United American Mechanics. Fare $1.

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WE BUY NOTES and make loans without delay on approved collateral or satisfactory indorsement. Oscar & Chas. A. Davis, 15 Edgewood ave. Bell 'phone 603.

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SPECIAL HOME FUNDS to lend; any amount, 4 1-2, 5 and 6 per cent. Write or call S. W. Carson, 6 1-2 S. Broad. tf

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CHEAP local and eastern money for quick loans. Edwin P. Ansley, 6-8-10 E. Alabama street.

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WANTED—To borrow money on city property three to five years time, at reasonable interest. Call or address 728 Empire.

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LARGEST wholesale and retail bicycle supply house in the south. Alexander-Elyea Company.

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IF YOUR house or signs need painting it will pay you to see Brown, McKinley Co. They do it right. 27½ E. Alabama street. Bell 'phone 4236.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOUTHERN ENGRAVING CO., second floor, Constitution building, Atlanta, conducts the best equipped engraving plant in the south.

WANTED—All your watch repairing. Work done promptly. Joe Clay, jeweler, Cor. Peachtree and Forsyth.

OUR new style surrey
Sells in a hurry.
E. D. CRANE & CO.

REMEMBER DECORATED CROWNS ON APHRO BOTTLES ARE WORTH PENNY A PIECE.

FOR THE BEST OF EVERYTHING GO TO PRUDENTIAL RESTAURANT. B. VIGNAUX, MANAGER.

M. GREER, THE UPSTAIRS JEWELER, PEARLS AND PEARL WORK A SPECIALTY, 414 CENTURY BLDG.

TO LET—Wagon teams. Prompt service. Handle anything. S. M. Page, Bell 'phone 3192.

PRICE & THOMAS, carpenters and cabinet makers. Fly screens a specialty. 62 N. Pryor street. Phone 933, Bell.

FLY SCREENS to order. A first-class screen our specialty. Price & Thomas, 62 N. Pryor street. 'Phone 933.

WATCHES repaired at my shop run and keep time. My watchmakers are the best in the south. J. W. Boone, 4 Peachtree st.

WANTED—Canvassers for THE SUNNY SOUTH in every Georgia town and also in the towns of all other southern states. A splendid opportunity for women wanting a little supplementary "pin money" income. The cost of The Sunny South is only 50 cents per year and its circulation is now nearly 100,000. Extraordinary commission inducements and the easiest and cheapest fireside paper for which to get subscribers. Write for particulars to The Sunny South, Atlanta, Ga.

OUR engraving plant is complete. We are specially fitted for making half-tones of the finest quality. The product of our factory is as fine as can be turned out in the east or west. For prices and particulars address Southern Engraving Company, Atlanta, Ga., second floor, Constitution building.

SHIRTWAISTS and suits to make from $1 to $2 up, respectively; satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Bloodworth, The Grand.

I WILL apply at next meeting of city council for retail beer license at 232 Decatur st. W. Cohen.

TIN AND METAL WORK

TIN and sheet metal work roofing and repairing. Prompt attention. Call C. A. Gouge, 83 N. Pryor st. Bell 1451.

SHOE REPAIRING.

BEST oak tanned leather used for heels and half soles, sewed $1. 19½ S. Broad and 110½ Whitehall. G. W. Beavers.

WALL PAPER AND PAINTS.

PAINTS AND WALL PAPER—And "prices always the lowest" for artistic paper hanging and high-class painting. Burnett & Gordon, 54 N. Broad.

FLY SCREENS.

Fly Screens to order.
Fly Screens repaired.
Fly Screens. Price & Thomas.
Fly Screens. 62 N. Prior St. 'Phone 933.

HATS CLEANED.

OLD HATS made new, 35c up. Latest styles. Out-of-town orders solicited. Acme Hatters, 29½ Marietta st.

SEWING MACHINES.

NEW and old machines for sale and rent, repairs, needles, supplies for all machines. Domestic Sewing Machine Agency, 89 N. Pryor st. S. 'phone 2090.

HARNESS.

WANTED—Orders for your carriage, coupe and buggy harness; the latest; prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. GOLDEN'S CUSTOM HARNESS FACTORY, 80 Marietta St.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

$110 FOR OUR "Special" hand-made top buggy. The best value ever offered in a vehicle. John M. Smith, 120 Auburn avenue.

Run about is just the thing
All the time—in the spring.
E. D. CRANE & CO.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Chas. A. Green, jeweler, has moved from No. 2 to No. 21 South Broad st. (in Bennett's printing office). Now ready to do your fine watch and jewelry repairing work done promptly and guaranteed.

WM. WILSON—FRESCO ARTIST.

Decorations from most elaborate fresco to plain tinting. Colored designs submitted on churches, court houses, theaters, residences, banks, etc. Out of town work a specialty. Surety Co's. bond on all work. Bell 'phone 4364. 201-2-3 Gould Bldg. Atlanta.

AUTOMOBILES.

NEW MODEL OLDSMOBILE runabout just in. Tonneau next week. Demonstrations given interested parties. Orders booked now insure prompt delivery. Bargains in several second hand machines. Oldsmobile Co., 33 N. Pryor.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

FOR the cure of Liquor, Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, Tobacco and Cigarette habits. Indorsed and adopted by U. S. Government. For information address 591 Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga.

SAFES AND VAULTS.

FOR SALE—Five second-hand safes, good as new, several sizes. Fielder & Allen Co., Peachtree. Agents York safes and locks. Second-hand safes bought, sold and exchanged.

FISH AND POULTRY.

FRESH FISH of all varieties received daily, also oysters, shrimps, dressed poultry, etc. Born Fish Co., 112 Whitehall street. Phones 280. We give stamps.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

GET our weekly rent bulletin giving descriptions of everything to rent. We move tenants free; see notice. John J. Woodside, renting agent, 50 North Broad street.

SAUNDERS & MORRIS, successors to Girardeau & Saunders, No. 5 S. Broad st. Get our weekly rent bulletin and sale list. Tenants moved free; see contract.

FOR RENT—Houses, stores, offices and rooms in any part of the city. Call and we will take you to see anything on our list. M. L. Thrower, renting agent, 39 North Forsyth street.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS

FOR RENT—In private home furnished dining room, bed room and pantry; $30. References, 152 West Peachtree.

ONE nice furnished room, central location, gas and bath, for gentlemen only; price $15. Apply 33 Cone st.

TWO furnished rooms, second floor. Bell 'phone 3205. 210 Spring st.

FOR RENT—OFFICES.

FOR RENT—Large room 32 E. Alabama street, accommodate 4 desks. G. T. Dodd.

FOR RENT—FLATS.

FOR RENT—I have some nice 7-room brick flats, just completed; close in; corner Central avenue and Pulliam street; modern improvements $30. G. T. Dodd, 119 Washington street. Bell 'phone 3626. Also, one 4-room brick flat, $12.50.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE.

THE Atlanta Real Estate Purchasing Agency buy real estate, rent telephones, loan money. Office 122½ Whitehall st. tf

WE will buy your equity in any good property you have or exchange other property for it. Woods, 728 Empire.

WANTED—To trade improved suburban property for cash and unimproved property. Address Trader, 120 Auburn ave.

SUBURBAN HOMES FOR SALE.

THE executors of the late Col. Geo. W. Scott offer for sale his late residence at Decatur. Every convenience, large lot, servants' houses, stables, gas and water. Apply to the office of the Geo. W. Scott Investment Company, 916 Century building.

PAINTING AND DECORATING.

EASY TERMS—Painting, exterior and interior. Walls tinted, floors stained, monthly payments. H. C. Wilson, 320 Austell bldg. Bell 'phone 1433 main.

FOR SALE—HORSES, ETC.

FOR SALE—Two horses. L. W. Rogers 97 So. Forsyth St.

NOW is the time to decide
How you would like to ride.
E. D. CRANE & CO.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES, ETC.

REDUCED prices on all carriages to make room for spring stock. The Finley Carriage Co.

OUR square dealing
Creates a good feeling.
E. D. CRANE & CO.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

"HUSSEY ESTATE."—An undivided one-half interest in 45 acres, more or less, located in land lot 41, of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting on the north side of the McDonough road and Milton avenue, contains a 4-room cottage; nice oak grove on part of it. This is a good chance for investment or speculation. Go out and inspect the property and be on hand next Tuesday. For further information, call on
HAMILTON DOUGLAS, Admr.
Century building.

FOR SALE—HOGS.

ONE fine Berkshire boar and 2 sows. Apply Cherokee Marble and Granite Works, corner Hunter st. and Piedmont ave.

WAGONS.

IT WILL pay you to buy the "Mitchell" or "Florence" Wagon. Dabney Implement Co., 98 and 100 S. Forsyth.

TAILORING.

WE are making $27.50 and $30 suits to order, the same as you would pay $40 and $50. Gross Tailoring Co., 140 Peachtree st.

EDUCATIONAL.

BOYS prepared for "Tech" college, West Point and Annapolis, by Prof. J. A. Richardson. School 26 Houston st.

KILN-DRIED WOOD.

'PHONE 4199 for kiln-dried blocks for stove wood and kindling purposes. B. & B. Blocks, wood and coal, 884 Marietta street.

FLY SCREENS.

FLY SCREENS made to order; only exclusive fly screen factory in Atlanta. Get our estimate before placing your order. Southern Screen Company, 35 West Alabama st.

Iron Brokers and Machinery Dealers.

WE carry in stock a large assortment of new and second-hand hoisting engines, iron and wood working tools. R. S. Armstrong & Bro.

BUGGIES AND HARNESS.

WE are offering the best values in top buggies, runabouts, phaetons, surries and harness. Dabney Implement Co., 98 and 100 S. Forsyth st.

FURNITURE.

HIGHEST cash prices paid for second-hand furniture. Bargains in furniture at 102 S. Forsyth st. Bell 'phone 3559. C. C. Mason.

R. F. STOCKTON, PLUMBING, STEAM AND GAS FITTING, 24 S. PRYOR ST. PHONE 161.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

J. W. GOLDSMITH & SON.,
315 Century Bldg. 'Phone 3211.

We have a client with $20,000 to invest in good rented property, paying large income, one parcel or several. Business or residence; either satisfactory. See us at once.

BARGAIN as home or investment 6-room house, rents $16; price $1,600; new 6-room house, rents $20, price $2,000. new 8-room house, rents $20, price $2,100. 228 Prudential bldg.

SIX-ROOM cottage—The prettiest, the best and completest cottage in the city of Atlanta; three bed rooms, parlor, dining room and kitchen, large bath room, porcelain tub, lavatory, and sink in kitchen; extra large front and rear verandas; closet in every room, except parlor; wood fiber; walls beautifully tinted; extra expensive mantels. Take Woodward avenue cars and get off at Hill street. Go see it. George Ware, 725 Century building.

HAVE beautiful 9-room residence in Inman Park, lot 82 by 205, gas, bath, electric buttons throughout, barn, every convenience, worth $5,000; price $3,500. John D. Clayton, 228 Prudential bldg.

A. J. WEST & CO.

Second Floor Century Building.
Phone 1754.

ROCKWELL ST.—Two houses renting for $10 per month $1,000
GARTRELL ST.—On corner, renting for $15 per month $1,500
HEMPHILL AVE.—On high, beautiful lot, near pumping station, overlooking the city, large lot and good house and barn $1,500
MARIETTA ST.—Vacant and suitable for business purposes, 125 by 100 feet, $60 per front foot.

We have two first-class purchase money notes, one of $1,600 and one for $450, no better security can be had. If interested, see us Monday morning.
A. J. WEST & CO.

HOMES AND INVESTMENTS.

$1,200 buys lot 50x200; two barns and 3-r. h. Glenn street, between Washington and Pulliam.
$450 buys 1-2 acre lot convenient to 3 car lines.
$10 month, Lawton street, West end.
$1,200—4 r. house and hall, lot 50x200, near corner North Boulevard and Greenwood ave; $15 mo.
$250 buys beautiful corner lot near 2 West End car lines, at $5 per mo.
$2,500—28-acre truck farm, 4 r. house; 8 blocks of College Park car line and convenient to Hapeville.
$1,500—2 houses 3 and 6 rooms each; rents well and at big revenue.
$2,800—8-r. house Glenn street; $25 mo.
$2,700—7-r. house, large lot, water, gas and bath; a handsome home at $25 month.

The thing to do when you want a home, investment or a building lot is to see.

W. A. HUMPHRIES & CO.,
417 Empire Building—Bell 1404.

OWN YOUR HOME.

Real Estate, Building and Loans.

OAK STREET—Large shady lot, 10-room house; all conveniences.
11 PARK AVE.—New 5-room house, new; something nice.
OGLETHORPE AVE.—Cheapest lot on street; fine neighborhood; well located.
FOURTEENTH ST.—These lots will enhance in value with the new streets to be opened to the Collier property.
SOUTHERN TRADING CO.,
327 Austell. Bell 'phone 2038.

STORAGE.

MORRIS Storage and Transfer Co. pack, store and move h. h. goods, pianos. 5 S. Broad st. 'Phone 164, Bell.

CATHCART'S TRANSFER — Moves, packs, stores and ships all kinds household goods. Atlanta phone 164; Bell phone 1450. 39 Forsyth st., cor. Walton.

FOR SALE BY
C. H. GIRARDEAU & CO.
5 South Broad. Bell 'Phone 2438.

$1,350 will buy a beautiful lot on Washington street, enhancement sure to follow.

$1,500 will buy the choice of three beautiful lots on Washington street. Extra large and worth more money.

$450 spot cash will buy a Pulliam street lot near city limits. Lies Well.

$2,750 will buy 7-room cottage, South Boulevard, one block of Grant park, finished street, plans in office. Buyer can select color of paint, gas fixtures, plastering, etc., by buying now; $500 cash, balance easy.

$5,500—Handsome new Washington street home; large lot. When you see the plans of this house you will want it. If you have the cash, you can buy it.

$1,100 will buy a nice little renting property on Lee st., West End, paying $120; white tenants.

$1,050—Capitol ave. lot, cheap; between Bass and Love, 50 by 190.

Nice vacant lots in West End and Washington street.

C. H. GIRARDEAU & CO.
5 South Broad.

"Boley, the Peachtree Jeweler,"

"BOLEY, the Peachtree Jeweler," are the magic words that stand for everything that is first-class in repairing watches, clocks and jewelry. Watches that will keep time for sale. 99 Peachtree.

WALL PAPER.

WE are showing the latest designs in imported and domestic wall papers. The White Wall Paper Co., Y. M. C. A. bldg.

COZY HOME.

25 Rankin St., just east of Boulevard.

4-room house, hall, water and gas; lot 33x100. House was built for a home. $1,200; easy terms.

A. F. LIEBMAN,
Real Estate, Renting and Loans,
28 Peachtree.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Showing the arrival and departure of passenger trains of the following roads, union depot, Atlanta, Ga.:

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY.

Arrive Daily From—		Depart Daily To—	
Savannah.	7 35 am	Macon	1 20 am
Macon	11 20 am	Savannah	7 40 am
Savannah	4 15 pm	Macon	4 00 pm
Macon	7 35 pm	Savannah	9 00 pm
Suburban Trains:		Suburban Trains:	
Daily, except Sunday.		Daily, except Sunday.	
Jonesboro	6 45 am	Forest Park	6 55 am
Forest Park	8 35 am	Jonesboro	12 20 pm
Jonesboro	2 15 pm	Jonesboro	3 30 pm
Jonesboro	5 45 pm	Jonesboro	6 10 pm
Sunday Only:		Sunday Only:	
Jonesboro	8 55 am	Hapeville	9 00 am
Hapeville	10 45 am	Jonesboro	12 50 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
Nashville	7 30 am	Nashville	8 25 am
Marietta	8 35 am	Marietta	12 10 pm
Nashville	11 45 am	Nashville	4 30 pm
Marietta	2 40 pm	Marietta	5 30 pm
Nashville	7 30 pm	Nashville	8 30 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
LaGrange	8 20 am	*Montgomery	5 30 am
*Selma	11 40 am	*Montgomery	12 55 pm
*Selma	12 40 pm	*Selma	4 20 pm
*Montgomery	7 35 pm	LaGrange	5 30 pm
*Selma	11 40 pm	Montgomery	11 15 pm
Suburban Trains:		Suburban Trains:	
Red Oak	8 00 am	Red Oak	6 00 am
College Park	10 00 am	College Park	8 20 am
Red Oak	2 05 pm	Red Oak	12 15 pm
College Park	5 50 pm	College Park	4 45 pm
Red Oak	7 50 pm	Red Oak	6 05 pm

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
Norfolk	7 30 am	Norfolk	8 00 pm
New York	8 55 pm	Clinton, S. C.	7 40 am
Clinton, S. C.	8 20 pm	New York	12 00 n'n

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
*Augusta	5 00 am	*Augusta	7 55 am
Conyers	8 45 am	Lithonia	10 05 am
Covington	7 45 am	*Augusta	3 25 pm
*Augusta	12 30 pm	Conyers	5 00 pm
Lithonia	3 25 pm	Covington	6 10 pm
*Augusta	8 15 pm	*Augusta	11 45 pm

Southern Railway

TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA.

5:30 A. M.—NO. 13 DAILY. "FLORIDA LIMITED." A solid vestibuled train, Atlanta to Cincinnati without change. Sleeping car service to St. Louis, composed of vestibuled day coaches and Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars; arrives Rome 7:30 a. m., Chattanooga 9:45 a. m., Cincinnati 7.30 p. m., Louisville 8:15 p. m., St. Louis 7:22 a. m. Cafe car service all meals between Atlanta and Cincinnati.

5:30 A. M.—NO. 13 DAILY. Solid vestibule train. Pullmans and dining car to Cincinnati.

5:30 A. M.—NO. 29 DAILY to Columbus.

6:10 A. M.—NO. 35 DAILY. Pullmans to Birmingham and Kansas City; arrives Kansas City 9:45 a. m.

NO. 16 DAILY.—Local to Macon, Brunswick and Jacksonville. Makes all stops, arriving Macon 8:30 a. m., Brunswick 3:30 p. m., Jacksonville 7:40 p. m.

7:50 A. M.—NO. 12 DAILY. Local to Charlotte, Danville and Richmond.

7:55 A. M.—NO. 7 DAILY. Chattanooga.

12:00 NOON—NO. 38 DAILY. Washington and Southwestern limited. Sleeping, library, observation and club cars through without change. Dining cars serve all meals en route. Ar. Washington 6:42 a. m.; New York 12:43 p. m.

12:05 NOON—NO. 8 DAILY. Local to Macon, arrives McDonough 12:56 p. m., Jackson 1:20 p. m., Macon 2:30 p. m. Parlor car Atlanta to Macon.

12:45 NOON—NO. 40 DAILY. New York Express. Day coaches between Atlanta and Washington. Sleepers between Atlanta, Charlotte, Richmond and Washington. Arrives Richmond 7 a. m.; Washington 10:25 a. m.

4:10 P. M.—NO. 20 DAILY. Fort Valley.

4:10 P. M.—NO. 10 DAILY. Macon and Hawkinsville.

4:15 P. M.—NO. 37 DAILY. Pullman sleeping car and day coaches to Memphis; arrives Memphis 7:15 a. m.

4:40 P. M.—NO. 22 DAILY. Columbus Pullman palace sleeping car and day coaches.

4:30 P. M.—NO. 18 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY. "Air Line Belle." To Toccoa.

5:00 P. M.—NO. 15 DAILY. Through drawing-room sleeping cars to St. Louis and Cincinnati. Arrives Rome 7:20 p. m., Dalton 8:36 p. m., Chattanooga 10:15 p. m., Memphis 8:20 a. m., Louisville 8:50 a. m., St. Louis 5:00 p. m., Cincinnati 8:10 a. m. Sleeper Chattanooga to Louisville.

6:15 P. M.—NO. 25 DAILY. Makes all stops. Local to Ahniston; arrives Anniston 10:20 p. m.

11:35 P. M.—NO. 97 NIGHT TRAIN TO BIRMINGHAM. Pullman sleeper and day coaches. Sleeper open 10 p. m. Arrives Birmingham 5:20 a. m.

11:30 P. M.—NO. 14 DAILY. Florida limited. Through sleepers to Jacksonville and Brunswick and St. Augustine; open 10:30 p. m. breakfast. Arrives Jacksonville 9:00 a. m.

12:00 NIGHT—NO. 28 DAILY. U. S. Fast Mail. Solid vestibuled train. Sleeping car to New York, Richmond. Coaches to Washington. Dining cars serve all meals en route. Arrives Washington 9:30 p. m.; New York 6:23 a. m.

Ticket Office: Kimball House and Union Depot. 'Phones: City Office, 142 Main; Depot, 179 Main.

Ex parte, George W. Logan, as trustee for Nannie P. Logan.

See Thursday's Constitution for Atlanta Merchants' Midweek Announcements

wake up!!! sleepy dealers get in the game

if you want a winner

buy

"old joe" whiskey

the consumers demand it. they know!!

at wholesale only by

"h. & b." atlanta.

A. SATZKY

TAILOR AND IMPORTER

My stock of spring and Summer Woolens consisting of all the latest novelties is now in.

37 N.Forsyth St., Prudential Bldg.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

KLINDWORTH CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Founded 1900. Open this summer till August 1. Winter term begins September 8. Diplomas given. Boarding department.

For circulars, address

KURT MUELLER,

235 Courtland Ave. Atlanta, Ga.

Gardner Home School for Girls.

607 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Superior educational and social advantages. Beautiful location.

Mrs. Russell Sage, Miss Helen Gould, Mr. Robert A. Hemphill references.

LESSONS IN CHINA PAINTING.

Wm. Lycett, Atlanta, Ga., Pioneer Teacher south, 20 years and more on Whitehall st. White China, Gold, Colors, Brushes, etc. Teachers supplied and taught to teach.

Sullivan Crighton Business College ATLANTA, GA.

Our new Budget system of Bookkeeping completed in 3 months. Catalogue free.

SOUTHERN SHORTHAND and Business University ATLANTA, GA.

The leading Business School of the South. Enter now. Catalogue free. Address A. C. Briscoe, Pres., or L. W. Arnold, Vice-Pres., Atlanta, Ga.

MORPHINE Opium or Whiskey habits cured at home without pain. 20 years a specialty. Over 10,000 treated. Endorsed by physicians. Cost within reach of all. Book of testimonials *Free*. Dr. WOOLLEY. 104 N. Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga.

Hotel Grenoble.

High Class and Family Transient Hotel, European Plan

7th Avenue and 56th Street, New York.

Unsurpassed location, opposite Carnegie Hall, within three blocks of Central Park.

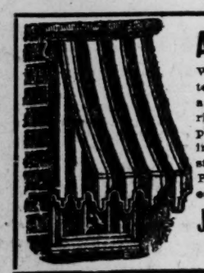
MODERN-FIREPROOF-SELECT

Broadway cars pass the door, and connect for all points of interest. Cuisine and service the best.

A. E. DICK, Proprietor.

Also proprietor of Long Beach Hotel, Long Beach, L. I.

Less than one hour from New York City.



AWNINGS!

We are headquarters for Awnings and Awning Material. We make and put up more Awnings than any two stores in the south Phone or write for estimates.

J. M. High Co. Atlanta, Ga.

Clearance Sale.

The executor and executrixes of the Peter Lynch estate have just finished taking inventory of stock at No. 7 West Mitchell street. On account of a general overhauling and rebuilding of this store they will begin at once and sell for the next ninety days in single or job lots all goods on hand at cost, which consist of Boots, Shoes, Leather Harness, Crockeryware, Hardware, Tinware, Field and Garden Seeds, Garden and Field Tools. Other goods too numerous to mention. In the meantime they will continue the imported Wine and fine Liquor trade at 95 Whitehall street.

PETER LYNCH ESTATE.

Cotton Seed Oil

And Gin Machinery.

Not in Any Combination or Trust.

Complete plants from 15 to 200 tons capacity. Special small oil plants for ginneries. Complete Cotton ginning systems.

E. Van Winkle Gin and Machine Wks, ATLANTA, GA.

THOUSANDS OF VISITORS ENJOY SERVICES IN PARK

YESTERDAY was all that any and every Atlantan had the right to expect in the way of weather and when the sunshine came out so generously, thousands flocked to the parks for that particular kind of service that is found in close communion with nature. And certainly nature was never more lavish in beautifying her altar than she was yesterday at Grant park.

As for the crowds they looked very much like a Sunday in mid-summer with the little tots running around in their stiffly starched clothes and the girls in their transparent waists that seem to be the proper things again in this present season of 1904. And incidentally it proved to be straw hat day. While these straw chapeaus have made their appearance now and then, the cold days of April have kept them for the most part unpurchased in the stores of the haberdashers or in dark closets awaiting the real arrival of spring sunshine.

But they showed up yesterday in great numbers along with light suits and couples walking very near the center of the path and crowding each other, and all of the rest of the signs that spring is really abroad in the land.

As for the animals in the zoo, they were having a great time and seemed to be in the best of humor. And the birds, too, seemed to be hurrying to the park in as great numbers as were the people in search of a pleasant Sabbath afternoon.

It happened yesterday morning.

Mrs. Robbin was busily engaged in getting the children ready for church and Mr. Robbin was laughing at the latest mishap of one Hooligan in the funny section of The Atlanta Constitution. Mrs. Robbin looked at him. How easy it is to be a man, she thought, and drop all your cares when you cross the door mat. Then she hurried away to the kitchen to see that the cook did not burn the angle-worm roast. Then she swept into her dressing room again and began balancing herself before the mirror in an attempt to properly arrange her new spring hat.

"For goodness sake, what is that thing you are trying to fix on your head with a dozen stick pins, my dear?" said Mr. Robbin, looking from behind his newspaper.

"Oh, that is my spring hat," replied Mrs. Robbin proudly. "isn't it fetching. It was such a bargain, too, only twelve and a half peas marked down from fifteen."

"With or without?" asked her lord and master.

"With or without what?" inquired his spouse.

"Trading stamps, of course, what else do you women folks think about these days? Well, it's a sight. It looks like a concentrated truck patch out of season. Did those trimmings come by basket or did you—"

Mrs. Robbin burst into tears. "Oh, Rob," she said, "I thought you would think it was so pretty, and I got it just to please you and—and you don't love me any more, and—and—"

"There, there, don't be foolish. You are tired out with your journey here, and what you need is a little rest. You women folks always will overdo the thing. You're always so busy making clothes for some season that it takes all of the rest of your time recuperating in a rest cure between seasons. What do you say to a little flyer out to Ponce de Leon? The change will do you good. I think the hat is very pretty, indeed, but can't you do something to the front part? It comes out so far that your face is all in the shadow and you have much too pretty a face to hide it in that way. Do you know I believe you women folks are actually copying after these human freaks and of all the guys I ever came across, they are the worst. They wear such big hats this year and then hang great curtains from them until a man is afraid to speak to his own wife on the street unless he recognizes the bunch of flowers or fruit on top."

"You are a dear old boy, Robbie, and I will have something done to this hat even if I have to tear it all apart just to please you," replied Mrs. Robbin, "but we must start for church."

The faint echo of distant blue bells swinging in the gentle spring breeze was heard. "Goodness, Rob, that's the last bell, and you have a solo the first thing."

It was a beautiful sight to see this little family hurying away to the Church of the Blue Meadow Grass, and as it happened to be an open air service very many of those who were in Grant park yesterday attended. And unquestionably the music was quite the feature of the service as it so often is at other churches, and it so happened that the anthem followed the subject of the sermon which was a creedless text about the happy sunshine and the joy with which all nature welcomes in this joyful season.

"And do the birds really have services just like we do, Uncle Dudley?" asked little Joey.

"Why, of course they do," returned little Mab. "The Bible says so. But how do they take up a collection for the preacher and the church expenses and the heathen robbins in foreign lands?"

"Great heavens, you're catching your death of colds. We must hurry home." Which was the subtesfuge stooped to by the grown-up appealed to as generally happens when the little folk get to asking questions that are too hard to answer.

The Stein-Bloch Co. Wholesale Tailors REGISTERED 1866

It is good business to dress well. Wear Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes and double your success. Ask the Stein-Bloch dealer in your town, and look for the Label shown above. Send for "Smartness" a fashion book for particular men, mailed *free*.

THE STEIN-BLOCH CO. Wholesale Tailors, Rochester, N. Y.

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES SOLD IN ATLANTA ONLY BY M. R. Emmons Co. 39 and 41 Whitehall.

3 Stores For Rent

No. 41 S. Pryor, in Kiser building, floor space of 20x100, with splendid cement floor basement same size—steam heated and well lighted. Entrance to basement from front sidewalk. Only $50.00.

No. 116-118 Decatur street. Best retail stand on the street. Store has large plate glass show windows, and front and rear entrance. Good cement floor basement. Size 30x60 each. The only store on this busy street for rent. The price is one of the principal features. $75.00.

Just below Hunter street, on Forsyth, we offer a store room in the building recently remodelled by Mr. Seawright. It has floor space of 20x70 feet, and is the last one of four stores in this building. This is the coming part of town. $40.00.

Forrest & George Adair.

As to Office Supplies, whenever you need anything, get

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Foote & Davies Co. The Best in Printing and the Allied Arts. 65 E. Ala. St., Atlanta.

DON'T FORGET

That W. M. Scott & Co. sell 9 small farms, from 3 to 25 acres each—"Esquire Akridge's" estate—in front of the court house, Tuesday, May 3. They lay on Simpson street, 1-2 mile west of the city, and on Chapel avenue, 1-4 mile south of river car line; bargains. Get plats at our office before sale. W. M. Scott & Co., 72 N. Proad street.

YOUR BOOKKEEPER needs a Standing Desk.

This desk, 5 feet long, 2 drawers and book rack, locks, etc., - $11.45
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All Oak, good finish, 8 feet long, same desk, - - - 18.00



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Special Notices.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

JACKSON.—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Howell C. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Renfroe, Mr. and Mrs. Renfroe Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Cooper, Mrs. Henry Jackson, Miss Florence Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Marion McHenry Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer Moore and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Orme, are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. Howell C. Jackson Monday, May 2, at 10.30 a. m., from her late residence, 352 Peachtree. The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers, and meet at the office of H. M. Patterson at 10 a. m. Mr. John R. Dickey, Mr. W. L. Peel, Mr. W. H. Kiser, Mr. Wilmer Moore, Mr. John W. Grant, Mr. John S Holliday.

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Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

BIJOU OPERA CO.

Presenting Frank Daniels' Big Success,

"THE IDOL'S EYE."

Original Production. Same Bijou Prices.

GRAND

FRIDAY NIGHT—MAY 6th.

GOV. BOB TAYLOR

Will deliver his new Lecture

"CASTLES IN THE AIR"

Atlanta Orchestra Association

DR. J. LEWIS BROWNE, Director

Fifth Symphony Concert

Monday May 2,

8:15 P. M.

44----MUSICIANS----44

50c AND $1.00

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PONCE DE LEON COMMISSION CO.,

Complete Leased Wire Service. Cor. Railroad and Ponce de Leon Circle. ATLANTA GA.

Additional Pullman Service to St. Louis

Commencing May 1, the Western and Atlantic Railroad, the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway and the Illinois Central Railroad will inaugurate, in addition to their "Dixie Flyer" sleeper, which leaves Atlanta at 8:25 a. m., arriving St. Louis 7:08 the following morning, a twelve-section Drawing Room Buffet Sleeping Car, leaving Atlanta daily at 8:30 p. m. and arriving St. Louis 7:36 following evening.

C. E. HARMAN, G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.

GREAT EXPOSITION BROUGHT TO YOU

THIS IS WHAT THE "FOREST CITY" SERIES DOES FOR OUR READERS.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL WORK

Alike Valuable as a Record and a Souvenir of the World's Fair.

If you were offered the entire Louisiana Purchase Exposition, with its 1240 acres of gardens, lakes, plazas, waterways, vistas, colonnades, palaces, cascades and plateaus, including the giddy "Pike," on the condition that you were to remove it, you could not take advantage of the offer and accept it, could you?

There is a better way to enjoy it, however, which we point out to you in "The Forest City" series of World's Fair Art Portfolios.

This superb publication brings to your home the best of all that is to be seen and remembered at the $80,000,000 exposition, with its miles of architecture, exhibits, art, sculpture and monuments. The complete work consists of thirty numbers, issued weekly, each number containing sixteen fine art photographic reproductions, making a grand total of 480 views, with descriptions by Walter B. Stevens, secretary of the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

It should be born in mind that the original photographs are all taken by official photographers of the exposition, especially for the "Forest City Art Portfolios."

They are secured at an expenditure of indefinite labor and thousands of dollars, and cannot be enjoyed in any other publication.

Every one of our readers is entitled to a set of these beautiful and valuable art works, and it is certain that thousands will take advantage of the opportunity now presented.

In order to enjoy the full benefit of the offer, readers should begin with the first number and secure each portfolio as issued.

It should also be remembered that this is not a cheap publication but a work that you will be delighted to own and be glad to show to your frends.

The size of the portfolio itself is 11x14 inches, the photographic reproductions being 8x10 inches. The views and text are printed on beautiful white coated paper, with an artistic design on the cover, symbolizing the arts and crafts of our country and showing a view of the Grand Basin at the exposition.

To obtain the work, it is only necessary to bring or send 10 cents with one of the coupons printed from day to day in our announcements. You can thus secure a fresh portfolio each week, until you have the complete set.

Don't miss a single number, and when the thirty Portfolios have been issued you will be the happy possessor of the only official photographic and descriptive record of the greatest exposition the world has ever known.

Map of the World.

A beautiful map, valuable for reference, printed on heavy paper, 42x64 inches, mounted on rollers; edges bound in cloth, showing our new island possessions. The Trans-Siberian Railway, Pacific Ocean cables, railway lines and other features of Japan, China, Manchuria, Korea and the Far East. Sent on receipt of 25 cents in stamps by W. B. Kniskern, P. T. M., Chicago and Northwestern Ry., Chicago, Ills.

CONTEST DATE WILL BE FIXED

Interesting Meeting of State Committee Here on Wednesday.

Assurances have been received that there will be practically a full attendance of the state democratic executive committee here on Wednesday at noon, when a meeting will be held at the Piedmont hotel for the purpose of taking some action regarding the Morris-Gober contest over the nomination for the judgeship of the Blue Ridge circuit.

The importance of this contest to the party has aroused interest in all parts of the state, for it has been the cause of many suggestions as to again changing the method of choosing judges of the superior and supreme courts. Not a few of these have been favorable to the old method of election by the legislature while entirely new plans for selecting the judiciary have been advocated in other quarters.

Members of the committee who have expressed themselves on the subject say that this will be one of the most important meetings the state committee has ever held, and that no member who can possibly be here should fail to attend.

The contest has been made by Hon. N. A. Morris, speaker of the present house of representatives, who was defeated for the nomination in the recent primary by a majority of about 200 votes. Judge George F. Gober being renominated to succeed himself. Mr. Morris bases his contest principally on allegations as to the methods in Fannin county, but it is likely that other counties will be brought into the investigation before the committee.

At the forthcoming meeting a date for hearing the contest will be fixed and rules and regulations under which it will be conducted will be laid down. Both sides will then summon their witnesses and the hearing will be had in time to reach a conclusion before the state convention meets on June 1. So far as is known at present there is no other business to come before the committee at this meeting.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Atlanta, Ga., postoffice for week ending April 30, 1904.

Persons calling for same will please say "Advertised" and give date. One cent must be paid on each letter.

Ladies' List.

A—Miss Noria M Adair, Miss Selena Anvelle, Miss Mittie Armer, Miss Howe Arnold, Mrs Laura Averitt, Mrs Saluel Abbott.

B—Miss Henrietta Bessing, Miss Tessie Bray, Miss Maud Babbe, Miss Flora Bonles, Miss Minnie Barham, Miss Grace Burney Miss Geazie Brown, Miss Alice Bailey, Miss Sarah Julia Bradley, Miss N G Bell, Misses Bulow, Myrtle Bradshaw, Annie Bracy, Mrs Martha Brilton, Mrs J C Bridges, Mrs Harry Blanchard, Mrs Jennie Baxter, Mrs Dixie Berry.

C—Miss Bettie Cummings, Miss Anna Clark, Miss Lula Cook, Miss Cora Cochran, Miss Lula Carter, Miss Anna Cayle, Reina Collins, Julia Clark, Mrs M Cook, Mrs Mary Chandler, Mrs Ina Cambell, Mrs Elvira Clark, Mrs L i Camp, Mrs C E Coolilge, Mrs Sue Carr, Mrs Susie Casway, Mrs Ida Chester, Mrs Alice E Clay.

D—Miss Elizabeth Dull, Miss Pearl Daniel, Lucy Davis, Mrs Ida Dobbs, Mrs R C De Young.

E—Miss Lilah English.

F—Miss J M Fletcher, Miss Irene Farrar, Miss Emer Florence.

G—Miss Naomi Garner, Miss Ruth Glass, Miss Unie Garrick, Mrs N Gates.

H—Miss Hames, Miss Clara Hancock, Miss Eva Hunter, Miss Mary Holland, Miss A M Hurley, Miss Louise Hurt, Miss Frances Harris, Miss Cora B Hay, Sallie Hugins, Mrs Hollingsworth, Mrs Ardella Haywood, Mrs Lizzie Hilburn, Mrs Tom Harrell, Mrs Lucy Hugile, Mrs El Hancer, Mrs Elizzie Beath, Mrs C Holman, Mrs G W Wentzerbling, Mrs L C Harp, Mrs Geo M Hale, Mrs Lovie Hall, Mrs N M Hodgkins, Mrs Elizabeth Henderson, Mrs F D Hollis, Mrs J R Holcombe, Mrs Kate Henderson, Mrs Hewell.

I—Miss Emma Ingram

J—Miss Addie Jenkins, Miss Jennie L Jennings, Miss Katie Jackson, Miss Fannie Johnson, Miss Estelle Jones, Miss Lalier Jones, Mrs Fennell Jackson, Mrs J D Jones

K—Miss M E King, Miss Emmie Kee, Mrs Lizzie Kendall

L—Miss Katie Cain Lanier, Miss Maez Loise, Miss Emmer Lee, Miss Naomi Loyd, Cecelia K Loeb Mrs L W Laxson, Mrs Rose S Lowe, Mrs R S Lyle, Mrs Annie Long

Mc—Mrs H McJackson, Mrs Sarah McLemore

M—Miss Fannie Mitchell, Miss Emma Maddox, Miss Josie Martin, Miss Sarah Louise Mitchell, Miss Bertha Multin, Miss Lorena Maxwell, Miss E. S. Moore, Rosa Morse, Julie Mitchell Mrs Ada Mobley, Mrs John Murdock, Mrs P I Moon, Mrs Mary B Murphy, Mrs Mattie Matthews, Mrs Eva Morgan.

N—Miss Evar Newman

O—Miss Marietta Oresa

P—Miss Flora and Nellie Parks, Miss Mollibell Porter, Miss Lizey Price, Miss Emer Philips, Mrs Louisa Philip, Mrs Angeline Parks, Mrs Emma Partee.

R—Miss Corine Roberts, Miss Carrie Reads, Miss Anna S. Robsom, Clara P Relgins, Estella Roose, Mrs Sibbie Ruff, Mrs Minnie J Reese, Miss Mary Rodman, Mrs F M Reed

S—Miss Elaine Scott, Miss Estella Smith, Miss M C Simmons, Miss Savannah L Savor, Miss Carrie R Stancliff, Miss Eliza Sails, Miss Annie Mae Sallor, Miss Ella Stinston, Miss M C Simmons, Emma Sharp, Mrs Geo O Sanderson, Mrs Bell Shammell, Mrs C Stephenson, Mrs E C Stokes, Mrs N N Simpson, Mrs Edna Sims, Mrs M C Smith, Mrs M E Salter, Mrs Jennie Smith, Mrs Moria Smalls, Mrs Nettie Simmons

T—Miss Lula Trice, Mrs W S Tillinhast, Mrs Sarah Taylor, Mrs Ophean Thorn, Mrs Mary Thomas

W—Miss E Ward, Miss Mary Waller, Mrs J E Williams, Mrs Hannah Wimley, Mrs M A Wall, Mrs J W Walker, Mrs Minnie Wyly, Mrs O B Wray, Mrs Willie Wright

Y—Mrs. Janie Young.

A—Frank Adams, J D Astin, T E Akins, E X Arrowood, Dr Jas E Asbury, Nelson Armor, Felt Anderson, J A Alexander.

B—T J T Beatty, J M Boykin, A Bertman, T P Blackmon, Mr Barley, Wm H Banks, Dr Arthur S Bridwell, Dr Frank S Bournes, I B Belton, S L Blackburn, C E Bailey, W C Bruce, N O Barnes, T E Brown, Elec Beasley, P A Baker, Jim oykin, T Barnell, Jno J Barrett, M O Barnes, Richard H Bates, Mr Bird, Jas M Brown, W W Barnes, Louis Brown, Parson Banker, Andrew Baugh, Dr Lee W Butler, Thos Barbour, E M Boyles, H E Bishop.

C—Chas Collins, Joe Cotton, Dr A C Cole, M W Cahill, L D Cothran, A W Coff, T R Clere, John Clement, Jack Cohen, Bernard Cole, Ramsey Crawford, Jack D Cable, J N Carlton, R E Clark, John Copeland (col), Levy Cohen, Howard Collins, Joe Curry, John Coffins, C H Chase, Dr John F Crohnin, R B Clark, L H Crawley, A W Crane, Tom Carithers, Daniel Cragg, P J Clatt, J C Carson, E N Costello, Emmett Camicel, Joe Clark, H S Carter.

G—Robert Graves.

H—C E Harris, Newton Harley, Lewis Hunter, S W Heeley, Mr Howard, W T Hammond, William Hansell (2), J W Hamback, Manuel Harris, H P Hallman, Dr Virgil G Hardy, E A Haley, J Hume, J H Hall & Co, A H Harrison, W J Haden, Henry Hafner (2), W. F. Hare, C L Hullinger, George N Hewing, Viala Hunter, P H Hall, Homer Hind, Perry Hendrick.

J—Chas H Jones, C J Jones, Alonzo Jones, Luther Joiner, Wesley Jackson, Chas H Jones, Luther Johnson, S M Jackson, C H Jordan, W F Johnson, W Jester Johnson, F E Johnson, Thos R Joyner, B J Johnson, Carl Jensen.

K—T J King Company, Dr Clifford S Klein, J W Kavar, J H King, Jno W Keen, Jno J Kenny, Allan J King, A Kipper, Mr Knight, Timothy Kerse, Edd Kidd, F C Keene, J W Kavar (2), Robert B Kazian, Willie R Keyes, W H King.

L—William Lofton, Rosser Lassamore, Albert Lewis, Oswin Lester, James Little, Dr George B Lane, Homer Lewis, Harvey Low, Jim Lee, Dr Seaborn B Lee, J Lewis, Jas A Lanford, Jefferson R Lawrence, W E Lount, Samuel D Lee, Samuel W Lord.

Mc—C L McColgan, J H McKerley, M E McDonald, Jay McDonald, Dr William B McKnight, B F McWaters, M C McGuire, C L McColgan.

D—D W Dunbar, G W Dedberry, L J Dickerson, J A Darden, C Dyer, Sam Denington, C L Daniel, H W Davis, H S Duncan, F Davis, C Douglas, W D Dusham (2), Mr Dailey, Harry Draper, C H Dickinson, William Drew, H C Dobbs, N J Darden, Will C Dorsey, J O Delong.

E—P B Evans, Sam Edmondson, R S Edwards, David J Earnest, William Earnest, J H Edminster.

F—Ben Frank, L J Ferrus, Bennie Freeman, W B Freeman, Chas Florence Col B T Fyr, E B Falls, Dr E T L Falley, Mr Frazier.

G—William L Gass, Thomas Griffin, T B Gravitt, Jas Glass, John D Greene, B R Goldstim, Dr Edward A Geshart, R W Griffin, Waddell Gaston, L H Grizzard, F M Greene, G S Griss, Robert Ware Grasty, T B Gravitt, W L Gaston, W Gillam, R H Gower.

Mc—Charlie McCollough.

M—O C Morris,, Otis L Moore, Green Means, J P Morton, J M Moore, S Miles, L D Manley, L Mills, L B Merritt, Wm L Miller, J E Moore, S J Manning, C S Morris, M Mullins, Rev D T Moorehead, Dr J Lee Murdock L H Miles, Dr James D Meritt, W D Mitchell, Ernest Miohi.

N—Ogglio Nongio, W B Neel, S A Nowell, Z H Nelms, I Newton, J S Newman, J W Newton, S N Newdeson, Sam Napoleon.

O—L B O'Neal, W G Owen, D A Odom, W N Obrien.

P—L R Parks, J W Pierce, William Pach, Charley Peek, W H Pitts, L W Park, F T Parker, J W Powell, Elmer Phillips, P M Peters, R P Partner, H J Peagler, Thomas O Perkins, Dr H P Pharr, John Petty, O A Phillips.

R—E A Reese, A D Ryder, M B Rowland, Dr Leonidas Roberts, Chris Roberson, E M & E J Reed, S E Rice, J A Rice, G A Ray, Green Ransuer, O S Robbins, E T Rawlins, J A Reed, Spence Reed Co, J J Rowe, J F T Roberts, W A Reid, Dr John M Roberts, Rufus Reed, T A Rogell, Lake Robinson.

S—William Sparrow, Max Springer, C A Smith, George Starnes, H Stamp, George H Squire, J M Stanfield, B W Sparks, Mr Seamore, L Stahsell, John Sikes, D M Smith, A Songer, D M Smith, Dusden & Smith, M Clyde Sims, Professor H N Starnes, Hubert Smith, G W Small, Tilden S Solomon, R L Smith, W J Sherman, Sidney Seetop, F E Smith, John Swanson, J W Swann, Charles G. Sutherland, John Smith.

—M F Tiley, William Thorn, J E Taylor, B H Tarrintim, L J Tidwell, C G Taylor, M Thrower, Jno H Thompson, Charles Thompson, Peny Treadwell.

U—F Ubano.

V—L E Vandecorw, Sam Vickers, H B Vanduseal.

W—George Williams, E D Wards, Ed Walker, Wm Woodruff, Mr and Mrs Wallace, Chas Lincoln Whatley, T W Whitmire, Frank Waigel, Theopolis Willis, George A Wilbur, E H Worthen, A D Whitehead, M E Wilson, J E Wooten, Geo C Wyatt, Dave West, S A Woodbury, J B Wade, Dr Whitson, Mr Wright, B O Wooley, Chas White, Wayne Warfield, D C Williams, W C Walker, H W Weaver, Jim Walker, W E Willis.

Y—Prof William H Young, Albert Young, Jr, Will Young, A Young.

Miscellaneous.

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J. F. THIBEDEAU, Supt. of Delivery.

Florida Fruit Tablets



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Not a tinge of calomel, mercury or any other corrosive or salivating drug in them.

They are a pleasant and positive cure for Constipation and all its complementary ills.

They stimulate dormant livers, energize bile ducts, give impulse to gall, electrify torpid bowels.

They make you proof against headache, billiousness, fuzzy tongue, sour taste, dizziness, indigestion and boils.

If your local druggists haven't them on sale, we will send you two boxes upon receipt of price.

Eclipse Medicine and Manufacturing Co., Atlanta, Georgia.

The Truth About Leonidas Hubbard, Jr.

AN AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT.

(From March Outing.)

Profoundly sympathizing with the anxiety in which the friends of Leonidas Hubbard, Jr., are awaiting authoritative news of his fate, we wish to state the facts as we know them. In spite of our best endeavor these are meager enough. Our first and only direct information is contained in the following telegram:

"Chateau Bay, Quebec, January 22, 1904.—Cashier Outing Magazine, 239 Fifth Avenue, New York: Hubbard died in central Labrador October 18. Remains cared for. Elson with me at Northwest river. D. WALLACE."

Dillon Wallace, the sender of the telegram, was Mr. Hubbard's friend and only white companion. The Elson mentioned is the Creek Indian guide of the Outing party. Mr. Wallace sent similar telegrams to relatives and friends, giving starvation as the cause of Mr. Hubbard's death. He sent no letters of any kind. The telegrams, however, show such a knowledge of detail as to sweep away the last ground of hope. They came by courier relays from Northwest river to Chateau bay, the extreme point of communication by wire.

The editor of Outing wired immediate orders to spare no expense in the dispatch of couriers, provisions, dogs, and sleds to aid the party in bringing out the body. He has been in constant communication with the officials of the telegraph and steamship companies, Hudson Bay agents, missionaries—in fact, anyone who could be of possible assistance in obtaining news or rendering assistance. Arrangements have been made for the immediate transportation of the party upon its arrival on the coast. At just what point this will be there is no means of knowing.

We wish there was more to tell. At this writing, however, there is nothing.